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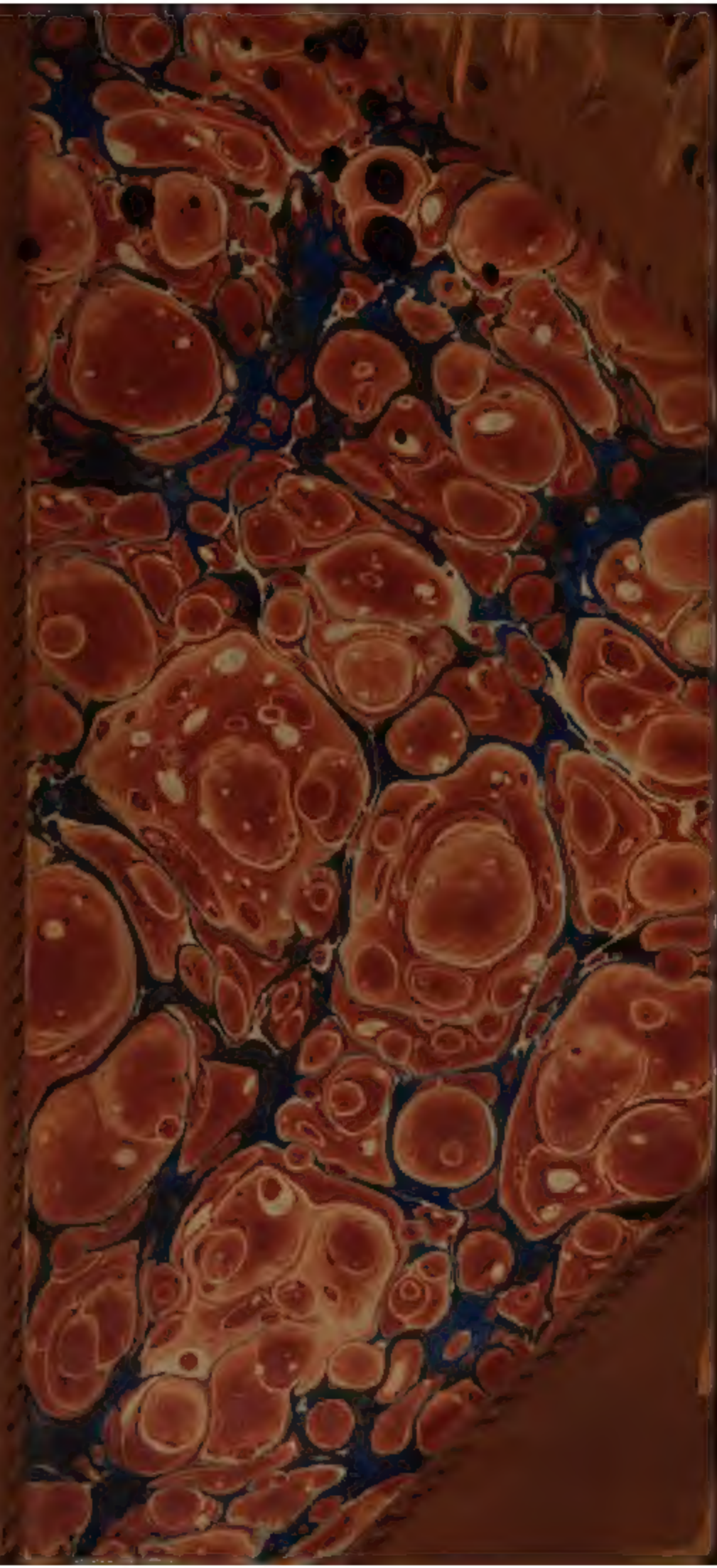
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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
GREEK LANGUAGE:

TRANSLATED AND REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM

WARD'S
INSTITUTIO GRÆCÆ GRAMMATICES
COMPENDIARIA.

BY

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P R E F A C E.

THIS translation, which is now offered to the public, has been attempted in consequence of the great impediment, which the Latin dress, as well as some parts of the arrangement of the original, offer to the young beginner, hindering a progress which would be much more rapid and satisfactory, if that difficulty were removed. Having had now for four years the classical education of upwards of one hundred and fifty boys in the third school of Christ's Hospital committed to his sole charge, the Translator has had an opportunity of testing this difficulty ; and he has invariably found himself obliged so repeatedly to correct the errors, into which the Latin technicalities and expressions have led the boys, that he has been glad to seize the suggestion which has called forth this undertaking.

While so many English-Greek Grammars, however, are to be obtained, this labour may seem to have been somewhat superfluous. To this objection the Translator ventures to offer one answer, namely, that of all the Greek Grammars he has hitherto seen, there is not one upon the whole so well adapted for an Elementary Book, as this which is now published.

There has been some trifling alteration made in the arranging of the nouns, and in some of the Rules for the Formation of the Tenses ; in which latter the Translator has merely brought together those which are only necessary for the junior forms. He has also corrected some errors, besides substituting from other grammars the Account of the Dialects, and making a few additions in various parts. In short, while he has endeavoured to render the book more serviceable for youth, it has also been his aim to make it an useful manual for the more advanced Scholar.

Should any errors be detected in this edition, which has been prepared, with great exertion, in the midst of unceasing toil, it will be deemed a kindness, if any Scholar will point them out.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

May, 1840.

G R E E K G R A M M A R.

THERE are four divisions of Greek Grammar; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

There are twenty-four letters in the Greek Alphabet.

<i>Form.</i>	<i>Name.</i>		<i>Meaning.</i>
A α	ἄλφα	alpha	a
B β β	βῆτα	beta	b
Γ γ γ	γάμμα	gamma	g
Δ δ	δέλτα	delta	d
E ε	ε ψιλὸν	e psilon	e 'short
Z ζ ζ	ζῆτα	zeta	z
H η	ἥτα	eta	e long
Θ θ θ	θῆτα	theta	th
I ι	ἰῶτα	iota	i
K κ	κάππα	kappa	k
Λ λ	λάμβδα	lambda	l
M μ	μῦ	mu	m
N ν	νῦ	nu	n
Ξ ξ	ξι	xi	x
O ο	ο μικρὸν	o micron	o little and short
Π π π	πῖ	pi	p
P ρ ρ	ῥῶ	rho	r
Σ Ϛ σ ϛ	σῖγμα	sigma	s
T τ τ	ταῦ	tau	t
Υ υ	υ ψιλὸν	u psilon	u
Φ φ	φῖ	phi	ph
X χ	χῖ	chi	ch
Ψ ψ	ψῖ	psi	ps
Ω ω	ω μέγα	o mega	o great and long.

Division of the Letters.

Seven of the letters are vowels, $\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon, \omega$.
The remaining seventeen are consonants.

1. Division of the Vowels.

The vowels are thus divided :

Long, η, ω : short, ϵ, \omicron : doubtful, α, ι, υ .

Changeable, $\alpha, \epsilon, \omicron$: unchangeable, $\eta, \iota, \upsilon, \omega$.

Prepositive, $\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \omicron, \omega$: subjunctive, ι, υ .

Note.—A doubtful vowel is one that may be either long or short; and a changeable vowel is one that may be changed into another.

A prepositive vowel is so called because it always stands *first* in a diphthong; a subjunctive vowel is so called because it is placed *last*.

When two vowels come together, and are pronounced as one letter, they are called a diphthong.

Diphthongs are proper, $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\iota, \omicron\upsilon$: improper, $\varphi, \eta, \varphi, \eta\upsilon, \upsilon\iota, \omega\upsilon$.

Changeable, $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \omicron\iota$: unchangeable, $\epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\upsilon$.

2. Division of the Consonants.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels.

The mutes are divided into tenues, π, κ, τ : middle, β, γ, δ : and aspirates, ϕ, χ, θ .

Note.—The mutes are sometimes changed one into another, but the change can only be made as follows, π, β, ϕ : κ, γ, χ : τ, δ, θ .

The semivowels are divided into double letters, $\zeta (\delta\varsigma), \xi (\kappa\varsigma), \psi (\pi\varsigma)$: and liquids or unchangeable letters, λ, μ, ν, ρ ; with σ , which is a peculiar letter.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable consists of one or more letters; a word, of one or more syllables; and a sentence is made up of words.

Syllables have quantity, accents, breathings, and apostrophe.

The *quantity* of syllables will be treated of under the head of prosody.

The Accents.

There are three accents, which are placed over vowels only : the acute ('), the grave (`), and the circumflex (^).

The acute accent is placed either on the ultima (or last syllable), as, Θεός¹, *God*, whence the word is called an *oxytone* ; or on the *pen-ultima* (*the last syllable but one*), as λόγος, *a discourse*, whence it is called a *paroxytone* ; or on the *ante-pen-ultima* (*the last syllable but two*), as ἄγγελος, *an angel*, whence it is called a *pro-paroxytone*.

The circumflex is placed on the ultima, as, συκῇ, *a fig-tree*, whence the word is called *perispómenon* ; or on the *pen-ultima*, as σῦκον, *a fig*, whence it is called *properispómenon*.

The grave accent is placed on the *last* syllable only ; whence the word is called, as above, an *oxytone*, as, Χριστός, *Christ*. But if there be no accent on the last syllable, the word is called a *gravitone* or *barytone*, because the *grave* accent is always then understood ; as, ἄγγελος, λόγος, σῦκον.

The Breathings.

There are two breathings ; the soft, which is formed thus ('); and the rough, thus (').

Every word that begins with a vowel or diphthong must receive one of these breathings over that vowel or diphthong.

All words beginning with *υ* or the consonant *ρ* receive the rough breathing : as, ὕδωρ, *water* ; ῥάδιος, *easy*.

But if *ρ* should be doubled in the middle of a word, the former *ρ* receives the soft breathing, while the latter takes the rough, as, ἑρρήξε, *he broke*.

Apostrophe.

An apostrophe is a mark put in the place of a vowel which has been taken away on account of another vowel following, as thus (').

The vowels *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, are taken away by apostrophe ; also the diphthongs *αι*, *οι* : as κατ' αὐτόν, for κατὰ αὐτόν, *against him*.

¹ This appears to be a contradiction ; but it is to be understood, that whenever the grave is written on the ultima, it has the force of the acute.

If, however, the vowel which follows have the aspirate or rough *breathing*, the *tenuis* that precedes is changed into its *aspirate letter*: as, ἀφ' ἡμῶν, for ἀπὸ ἡμῶν, *from us*; νύχθ' ὅλην, for νύκτα ὅλην, *the whole night*.

There are four stops :

The *comma* (,) The *note of interrogation* (;)
The *colon* (:) The *full stop* (.)

II. ETYMOLOGY.

The parts of speech are eight; article, noun, pronoun, verb, participle, adverb, conjunction, and preposition.

Interjections are not distinguished from adverbs in Greek.

There are three numbers; singular, dual, and plural.

There are five cases; nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.

There are four genders; masculine, feminine, neuter, and common.

THE ARTICLE.

There are two articles; the prepositive, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, *this*; and the subjunctive, ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, *who, which, what*.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ	ἡ	τὸ	N. A. τὼ	τὰ	τὼ	N. οἱ	αἱ	τά
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	G. D. τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	G. τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D. τῷ	τῇ	τῷ				D. τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A. τόν	τήν	τό				A. τοὺς	τάς	τά.
N. ὅς	ἥ	ὅ	N. A. ὧ	ᾶ	ὧ	N. οἱ	αἱ	ᾶ
G. οὗ	ῆς	οὗ	G. D. οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	G. ὧν	ᾶν	ᾶν
D. ᾧ	ῇ	ᾧ				D. οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
A. ὦν	ῆν	ὦ				A. οὖς	ᾶς	ᾶ.

Thus N. ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, G. οὗπερ, ῆσπερ, οὖπερ, &c. *who namely*.

THE NOUN.

The declensions of substantives are ten; five *simple*, and five *contracted*.

The first four declensions of the simple nouns *do not increase* in the genitive case.

The fifth *increases* in the genitive case.

All the declensions of contracted nouns spring from this declension.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative cases dual are similar ; so likewise are the genitive and dative.

The nominative and vocative cases plural are similar.

The genitive case plural always ends in $\omega\nu$.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative cases neuter are similar in the singular number ; and in the plural, if not contracted, they always end in α , except in the fourth declension of the simple nouns.

In the Attic dialect the vocative case is always the same as the nominative, and is often used by the poets for the nominative.

Observe, however, that the dative singular in the first four declensions of the simple nouns always has ι written under the last letter, as, α , η , ψ .

SIMPLE NOUNS.

First Declension.

The first declension has two endings, $\alpha\varsigma$ and $\eta\varsigma$, of the masculine gender only : as, $\acute{\omicron}$ ταμίας, *a treasurer* ; $\acute{\omicron}$ τελώνης, *a publican*.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N.	$\acute{\omicron}$ ταμί- $\alpha\varsigma$	N. A.	$\tau\acute{\omega}$ ταμί- α	N.	$\omicron\acute{\iota}$ ταμί- $\alpha\iota$
G.	$\tau\omicron\upsilon$ ταμί- $\omicron\upsilon$			G.	$\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ ταμι- $\acute{\omega}\nu$
D.	$\tau\tilde{\omega}$ ταμί- α	G. D.	$\tau\omicron\iota\nu$ ταμί- $\alpha\iota\nu$	D.	$\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ ταμί- $\alpha\iota\varsigma$
A.	$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ ταμί- $\alpha\nu$			A.	$\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ταμί- $\alpha\varsigma$
V.	$\tilde{\omega}$ ταμί- α	V.	$\tilde{\omega}$ ταμί- α	V.	$\tilde{\omega}$ ταμί- $\alpha\iota$.
N.	$\acute{\omicron}$ τελών- $\eta\varsigma$	N. A.	$\tau\acute{\omega}$ τελών- α	N.	$\omicron\acute{\iota}$ τελῶν- $\alpha\iota$
G.	$\tau\omicron\upsilon$ τελών- $\omicron\upsilon$	G. }		G.	$\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ τελων- $\acute{\omega}\nu$
D.	$\tau\tilde{\omega}$ τελών- η	D. }	$\tau\omicron\iota\nu$ τελών- $\alpha\iota\nu$	D.	$\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ τελών- $\alpha\iota\varsigma$
A.	$\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu$ τελών- $\eta\nu$			A.	$\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ τελών- $\alpha\varsigma$
V.	$\tilde{\omega}$ τελών- η	V.	$\tilde{\omega}$ τελών- α	V.	$\tilde{\omega}$ τελῶν- $\alpha\iota$.

Some nouns ending in $\alpha\varsigma$, declined after the Doric dialect, form their genitive singular in α : as $\acute{\omicron}$ Θωμᾶς, $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ Θωμᾶ, *Thomas* ; $\acute{\omicron}$ Βορρᾶς, $\tau\omicron\upsilon$ Βορρᾶ, *Boreas*.

Those nouns which end in $\pi\eta\varsigma$ and $\tau\eta\varsigma$, as also names of nations, and words compounded of $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\tilde{\omega}$, *I measure* ; $\pi\omega\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, *I sell* ; $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\beta\omega$, *I wear* ; form their vocative case in α short : as,

σατράπης, *a satrap*; κριτής, *a judge*; Σκύθης, *a Scythian*; γεωμέτρης, *a geometrician*; βιβλιοπώλης, *a bookseller*; παιδο-
τρίβης, *a master of gymnastics*; as, ὦ σατράπα, ὦ γεωμέτρα,
&c.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ κριτ-ής	N. A. τὸ κριτ-ὰ	N. οἱ κριτ-αὶ
G. τοῦ κριτ-οῦ		G. τῶν κριτ-ῶν
D. τῷ κριτ-ῇ	G. D. τοῖν κριτ-αῖν	D. τοῖς κριτ-αῖς
A. τὸν κριτ-ήν		A. τοὺς κριτ-ὰς
V. ὦ κριτ-ὰ	V. ὦ κριτ-ὰ	V. ὦ κριτ-αί.

Second Declension.

The second declension has two endings, *a* and *η*, of the feminine gender; as, ἡ μουσα, *a song*; ἡ θάλασσα, *the sea*; ἡ λύπη, *grief*; ἡ τιμή, *honour*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ μουσ-α	N. A. τὰ μούσ-α	N. αἱ μουσ-αι
G. τῆς μούσ-ης		G. τῶν μουσ-ῶν
D. τῇ μούσ-ῃ	G. D. ταῖν μούσ-αιν	D. ταῖς μούσ-αις
A. τὴν μουσ-αν		A. τὰς μούσ-ας
V. ὦ μουσ-α	V. ὦ μούσ-α	V. ὦ μουσ-αι.

N. ἡ θάλασσ-α	N. A. τὰ θαλάσσ-α	N. αἱ θάλασσ-αι
G. τῆς θαλάσσ-ης	G. } ταῖν θαλάσσ-αιν	G. τῶν θαλασσ-ῶν
D. τῇ θαλάσσ-ῃ	D. }	D. ταῖς θαλάσσ-αις
A. τὴν θάλασσ-αν		A. τὰς θαλάσσ-ας
V. ὦ θάλασσ-α	V. ὦ θαλάσσ-α	V. ὦ θάλασσ-αι.

N. ἡ λύπ-η	N. A. τὰ λύπ-α	N. αἱ λύπ-αι
G. τῆς λύπ-ης		G. τῶν λυπ-ῶν
D. τῇ λύπ-ῃ	G. D. ταῖν λύπ-αιν	D. ταῖς λύπ-αις
A. τὴν λύπ-ην		A. τὰς λύπ-ας
V. ὦ λύπ-η	V. ὦ λύπ-α	V. ὦ λύπ-αι.

N. ἡ τιμ-ή	N. A. τὰ τιμ-ὰ	N. αἱ τιμ-αὶ
G. τῆς τιμ-ῆς		G. τῶν τιμ-ῶν
D. τῇ τιμ-ῇ	G. D. ταῖν τιμ-αῖν	D. ταῖς τιμ-αῖς
A. τὴν τιμ-ήν		A. τὰς τιμ-ὰς
V. ὦ τιμ-ή	V. ὦ τιμ-ὰ	V. ὦ τιμ-αί.

Nouns of this declension ending in *δα, θα, ρα*, and a *pure*, make their genitive case to end in *ας*, and their dative in *α*; as *Λήδα, Leda*; *Μάρθα, Martha*; *ἡμέρα, a day*; *φιλία, friendship*.

Observe, that a vowel or a syllable is said to be *pure* when it comes *after* a vowel or diphthong.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ φίλι-α	N. A. τὰ φίλι-α	N. αἱ φίλι-αι
G. τῆς φίλι-ας		G. τῶν φιλι-ῶν
D. τῇ φίλι-α	G. D. ταῖν φίλι-αιν	D. ταῖς φίλι-αις
A. τὴν φίλι-αν		A. τὰς φίλι-ας
V. ᾧ φίλι-α	V. ᾧ φίλι-α	V. ᾧ φίλι-αι.

Some nouns of this declension are affected by the figure *metaplasms* in the dative and accusative singular; as, *ἀλκί*, for *ἀλκῇ*, *with strength*: and several receive the addition of the syllable *φι* or *φιν*; as, *θύρηφι*, for *θύρα*, *by the gate*.

Third Declension.

The third declension has two endings, *ος* and *ον*: *ος* of the masculine, feminine, and common genders: *ον* of the neuter: as, *ὁ λόγος, a word*; *ἡ δοκός, a beam*; *ὁ* and *ἡ ἄνθρωπος, a man*, and *τὸ ζῷον, an animal*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λόγ-ος	N. A. τὸ λόγ-ω	N. οἱ λόγ-οι
G. τοῦ λόγ-ου		G. τῶν λόγ-ων
D. τῷ λόγ-ω	G. D. τοῖν λόγ-οιν	D. τοῖς λόγ-οις
A. τὸν λόγ-ον		A. τοὺς λόγ-ους
V. ᾧ λόγ-ε	V. ᾧ λόγ-ω	V. ᾧ λόγ-οι.

N. ἡ δοκ-ὸς	N. A. τὰ δοκ-ὼ	N. αἱ δοκ-οὶ
G. τῆς δοκ-οῦ		G. τῶν δοκ-ῶν
D. τῇ δοκ-ῷ	G. D. ταῖν δοκ-οῖν	D. ταῖς δοκ-οῖς
A. τὴν δοκ-ὸν		A. τὰς δοκ-οὺς
V. ᾧ δοκ-ε	V. ᾧ δοκ-ὼ	V. ᾧ δοκ-οί.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ & ἡ ἄνθρωπ-ος	N. A. τὸ & τὰ ἄνθρώπ-ω	N. οἱ & αἱ ἄνθρωπ-οι
G. τοῦ & τῆς ἄνθρώπ-ου		G. τῶν ἄνθρώπ-ων
D. τῷ & τῇ ἄνθρώπ-ω	G. D. τοῖν & ταῖν ἄνθρώπ-οιν	D. τοῖς & ταῖς ἄνθρώπ-οις
A. τὸν & τὴν ἄνθρωπ-ον		A. τοὺς & τὰς ἄνθρώπ-ους
V. ὦ ἄνθρωπ-ε	V. ὦ ἄνθρώπ-ω	V. ὦ ἄνθρωπ-οι.
N. τὸ ζῷ-ον	N. A. τὸ ζώ-ω	N. τὰ ζῷ-α
G. τοῦ ζώ-ου		G. τῶν ζώ-ων
D. τῷ ζώ-ω	G. D. τοῖν ζώ-οιν	D. τοῖς ζώ-οις
A. τὸ ζῷ-ον		A. τὰ ζῷ-α
V. ὦ ζῷ-ον	V. ὦ ζώ-ω	V. ὦ ζῷ-α.

The dative case of this declension both in the singular and plural number is sometimes, among the poets, affected by the figure *metaplasmus*; as παρθένι, for παρθένῳ, *to a virgin*; ἄστροσι, for ἄστροις, *to stars*; σάββασι, for σαββάτοις, *to sabbaths*.

Some few suffer the figure *apocope*; as ἔρι, for ἔριον, *wool*; and to some, on the contrary, φι or φιν is added; as στρατόφι, for στρατοῦ, *of an army*.

Fourth Declension.

The fourth declension, which is peculiar to the Attic writers, has two endings, *ως* and *ων*: *ως* of the masculine and feminine genders, *ων* of the neuter: as ὁ λεῶς, *a people*; ἡ γάλως, *a sister-in-law*; and τὸ ἀνώγειον, *an upper-room*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ λε-ῶς	N. A. τὸ λε-ῶ	N. οἱ λε-ῷ
G. τοῦ λε-ῶ		G. τῶν λε-ῶν
D. τῷ λε-ῷ	G. D. τοῖν λε-ῷν	D. τοῖς λε-ῷς
A. τὸν λε-ῶν		A. τοὺς λε-ῶς
V. ὦ λε-ῶς	V. ὦ λε-ῶ	V. ὦ λε-ῷ.
N. ἡ γάλ-ως	N. A. τὰ γάλ-ω	N. αἱ γάλ-φ
G. τῆς γάλ-ω		G. τῶν γάλ-ων
D. τῇ γάλ-φ	G. D. ταῖν γάλ-φν	D. ταῖς γάλ-φς
A. τὴν γάλ-ων		A. τὰς γάλ-ως
V. ὦ γάλ-ως	V. ὦ γάλ-ω	V. ὦ γάλ-φ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἀνώγε-ων	N. A. τὸ ἀνώγε-ω	N. τὰ ἀνώγε-ω
G. τοῦ ἀνώγε-ω		G. τῶν ἀνώγε-ων
D. τῷ ἀνώγε-φ	G. D. τοῖν ἀνώγε-φν	D. τοῖς ἀνώγε-φς
A. τὸ ἀνώγε-ων		A. τὰ ἀνώγε-ω
V. ὦ ἀνώγε-ων	V. ὦ ἀνώγε-ω	V. ὦ ἀνώγε-ω.

Five nouns of this declension form their accusative case in *ω* : as ὁ Ἄθως, Ἄθω, *Mount Athos*; ἡ ἔως, ἔω, *the dawn*; ἡ Κέως, Κέω, *the Island of Ceos*; ἡ Κῶς, Κῶ, *the Island of Cos*; ὁ λαγὼς, λαγὼ, *a hare*; which case was in use among all the ancient writers.

There is but one neuter noun of this declension in *ως* : τὸ χρεὼς, *a debt*.

Fifth Declension.

The fifth declension has eight endings : three of them are vowels and of the neuter gender, *α, ι, υ*; and five are consonants, of all genders, *ν, ξ, ρ, σ, ψ* : as, τὸ σῶμα, *a body*; τὸ μέλι, *honey*; τὸ δάκρυ, *a tear*; ὁ δελφίν, *a dolphin*; ὁ ἄναξ, *a king*; τὸ δέλεαρ, *a bait*; ἡ λαμπάς, *a lamp*; ὁ γυψ, *a vulture*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ σῶμ-α	N. A. τὸ σῶμ-ατε	N. τὰ σῶμ-ατα
G. τοῦ σῶμ-ατος		G. τῶν σῶμ-άτων
D. τῷ σῶμ-ατι	G. D. τοῖν σῶμ-άτοιιν	D. τοῖς σῶμ-ασι
A. τὸ σῶμ-α		A. τὰ σῶμ-ατα
V. ὦ σῶμ-α	V. ὦ σῶμ-ατε	V. ὦ σῶμ-ατα.
N. τὸ μέλ-ι	N. A. τὸ μέλ-ιτε	N. τὰ μέλ-ιτα
G. τοῦ μέλ-ιτος		G. τῶν μελ-ίτων
D. τῷ μέλ-ιτι	G. D. τοῖν μελ-ίτοιιν	D. τοῖς μέλ-ισι
A. τὸ μέλ-ι		A. τὰ μέλ-ιτα
V. ὦ μέλ-ι	V. ὦ μέλ-ιτε	V. ὦ μέλ-ιτα.
N. τὸ δάκρ-υ	N. A. τὸ δάκρ-υε	N. τὰ δάκρ-υα
G. τοῦ δάκρ-υος		G. τῶν δακρ-ύων
D. τῷ δάκρ-υϊ	G. D. τοῖν δακρ-ύοιιν	D. τοῖς δάκρ-υσι
A. τὸ δάκρ-υ		A. τὰ δάκρ-υα
V. ὦ δάκρ-υ	V. ὦ δάκρ-υε	V. ὦ δάκρ-υα.
N. ὁ δελφ-ῖν	N. A. τὸ δελφ-ῖνε	N. οἱ δελφ-ῖνες
G. τοῦ δελφ-ῖνος		G. τῶν δελφ-ῖνων
D. τῷ δελφ-ῖνι	G. D. τοῖν δελφ-ῖνοιιν	D. τοῖς δελφ-ῖσι
A. τὸν δελφ-ῖνα		A. τοὺς δελφ-ῖνας
V. ὦ δελφ-ῖν	V. ὦ δελφ-ῖνε	V. ὦ δελφ-ῖνες.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ἄν-αξ	N. A. τὼ ἄν-ακτε	N. οἱ ἄν-ακτες
G. τοῦ ἄν-ακτος		G. τῶν ἄν-άκτων
D. τῷ ἄν-ακτι	G. D. τοῖν ἄν-άκτοιν	D. τοῖς ἄν-αξι
A. τὸν ἄν-ακτα		A. τοὺς ἄν-ακτας
V. ὦ ἄν-αξ	V. ὦ ἄν-ακτε	V. ὦ ἄν-ακτες.
N. τὸ δέλε-αρ	N. A. τὼ δελέ-ατε	N. τὰ δελέ-ατα
G. τοῦ δελέ-ατος		G. τῶν δελε-άτων
D. τῷ δελέ-ατι	G. D. τοῖν δελε-άτοιν	D. τοῖς δελέ-ασι
A. τὸ δέλε-αρ		A. τὰ δελέ-ατα
V. ὦ δέλε-αρ	V. ὦ δελέ-ατε	V. ὦ δελέ-ατα.
N. ἡ λαμπ-ὰς	N. A. τὰ λαμπ-άδε	N. αἱ λαμπ-άδες
G. τῆς λαμπ-άδος	G. } ταῖν λαμπ-άδοιν	G. τῶν λαμπ-άδων
D. τῇ λαμπ-άδι	D. }	D. ταῖς λαμπ-άσι
A. τὴν λαμπ-άδα		A. τὰς λαμπ-άδας
V. ὦ λαμπ-ὰς	V. ὦ λαμπ-άδε	V. ὦ λαμπ-άδες.
N. ὁ γύ-ψ	N. A. τὼ γύ-πε	N. οἱ γύ-πες
G. τοῦ γυ-πὸς		G. τῶν γυ-πῶν
D. τῷ γυ-πὶ	G. D. τοῖν γυ-ποῖν	D. τοῖς γυ-ψὶ
A. τὸν γύ-πα		A. τοὺς γύ-πας
V. ὦ γύ-ψ	V. ὦ γύ-πε	V. ὦ γύ-πες.

Some nouns in *ηρ* that make their genitive in *ερος*, lose the *ε* by the figure *Syncope* : as *ἡ θυγάτηρ*, a daughter; *ἡ Δημήτηρ*, *Ceres*.

N. ἡ θυγάτ-ηρ	N. A. τὰ θυγατ-έρε -ρε	N. αἱ θυγατ-έρες -ρες
G. τῆς θυγατ-έρος -ρὸς		G. τῶν θυγατ-έρων -ρων
D. τῇ θυγατ-έρι -ρὶ	D. } ταῖν θυγατ-έροιν G. } -ροιν	D. ταῖς θυγατ-ράσι
A. τὴν θυγατ-έρα -ρα		A. τὰς θυγατ-έρας -ρας
V. ὦ θύγατ-ερ	V. ὦ θυγατ-έρε -ρε	V. ὦ θυγατ-έρες -ρες.

In like manner *ὁ πατήρ*, a father; *ἡ μήτηρ*, a mother; *ἡ γαστήρ*, the belly; but they are only affected in the genitive and dative cases singular.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ, *a man*, takes δ instead of ε throughout the singular number.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. ὁ	ἀν-ἦρ	N. A. τὼ	ἀν-έρε -δρε	N. οἱ	ἀν-έρες -δρες
G. τοῦ	ἀν-έρος -δρὸς			G. τῶν	ἀν-έρων -δρων
D. τῷ	ἀν-έρι -δρι	G. D. τοῖν	ἀν-έροι -δροῖν	D. τοῖς	ἀν-δράσι
A. τὸν	ἀν-έρα -δρα			A. τοὺς	ἀν-έρας -δρας
V. ὦ	ἀν-ερ	V. ὦ	ἀν-έρε -δρε	V. ὦ	ἀν-έρες -δρες.

Under this head comes ὁ & ἡ κύων, κυνὸς, *a dog*.

The Accusative Singular.

The accusative case of this declension generally ends in α. But words ending in ις, υς, αυς and ους, with their cases *ure*, form the accusative by changing ε into ν : as, ἡ ὄϊς, ὄϊν, *a sheep*; ὁ βότρυς, βότρυν, *a bunch of grapes*; ἡ γραῦς, γραῦν, *an old woman*; ὁ & ἡ βοῦς, βοῦν, *an ox*.

Gravtones ending in ις and υς whose cases are *not pure*, retain both α and ν : as ἡ ἔρις, *strife*, has both ἔριδα and ἔριν; ἡ κόρυς, *a helmet*, κόρυθα and κόρυν. But ἡ χάρις, *grace*, makes χάριν; ἡ Χάρις, *the goddess Charis*, makes Χάριτα. So ἡ κλεῖς, *a key*, makes κλεῖδα and κλεῖν : and words compounded with ποῦς, *a foot*; as ὁ Οἰδίπους, *Ædipus*, Οἰδίποδα and Οἰδίπουν.

The Vocative Singular.

The vocative singular is generally the same as the nominative.

But barytones which are declined by αντος or οντος form their vocative case singular by dropping τος; as ὁ Αἴας, *Ajax*, ὦ Αἴαν; ὁ λέων, *a lion*, ὦ λέον.

Barytones in ων ονος, ηρ ερος, ωρ ορος, cast off ος : as, ὁ δαῖμων, ὦ δαῖμον, *a demon*; ἡ μήτηρ, *a mother*, ὦ μητερ; ὁ ῥήτωρ, *an orator*, ὦ ῥήτορ. In like manner ὁ Ποσειδῶν, *Neptune*, and ὁ σωτήρ, *a saviour* : where the last vowel is changed into its corresponding short vowel, and the accent is thrown back; as, ὦ Πόσειδον, ὦ σῶτερ.

Barytones in *ις* and *υς* cast off *ς* ; as, *ὁ Πάρις, Paris, ὦ Πάρι;* *ὁ βότρυς, a bunch of grapes, ὦ βότρυ.* Also words of one syllable in *υς* ; as, *ἡ δρῦς, an oak, ὦ δρῦ.* So also *ὁ & ἡ παῖς, a boy or girl, ὦ παῖ.*

Words ending in *ους* lose *ς* ; as, *ὁ & ἡ βοῦς, an ox, ὦ βοῦ.* But *ὁ ποῦς, a foot, makes ὦ ποῦς,* and *ὁ ὀδούς, a tooth, ὦ ὀδούς.* Those nouns which ending in *εις* make their genitive case in *εντος*, form their vocative in *ει* and *εν* ; as, *ὁ πλακός, a cake, ὦ πλακός* and *πλακόςεν.*

The Dative Plural.

The dative plural is formed from the dative singular by adding *σ* before *ι*, if it ends in *ι* pure, as, *τῷ δάκρυι* makes *δάκρυσι* ; or in *ρι*, as, *τῷ ῥήτορι, ῥήτορσι*, though in words ending in *ηρ ερος* which suffer the figure *syncope* *ρι* is changed into *ρασι* ; as, *πατρὶ, πατράσι* ; but *γαστήρ* makes *γαστήρσι*. But if the dative singular ends in *δι, θι, νι, or τι*, these consonants are changed into *σ* ; as, *τῇ λαμπάδι* makes *λαμπάσι*, &c.

If the penultima of the dative singular be long by position, that syllable is made long in the plural by adding *ι* after *ε*, and *υ* after *ο* ; as, *τῷ πλακόεντι πλακόεισι, λέοντι λέουσιν.*

Note.—A syllable is long by position when its vowel comes before two consonants or a double consonant in the same or in the following word.

If the nominative singular ends in *ξ* or *ψ*, or in *ς* after a diphthong, the dative plural is there formed by the addition of *ι* ; as, *ὁ ἄναξ* makes *ἄναξι* ; *ὁ γυψ, γυψί* ; *ἡ κλείς, κλεισί*. But *ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός, a comb, makes κτεσί* ; *τὸ οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, ὠσί* ; and *ποῦς, ποδός, ποσί*.

Note.—The poets form some datives by changing *ι* in the dative singular into *εσι* or *εσσι*.

When the dative plural ends in *ι, υ* is added if a vowel or diphthong follows it ; as, *λέουσιν ἐκείνοις.*

The figure *apocope* also happens in this declension throughout the singular ; as, N. *τὸ σκέπα*, for *σκέπασμα, a covering* ; G. *τοῦ Αἴαν, for Αἴαντος, of Ajax* ; and so forth with the other cases.

As there are various endings to the nominative cases of this fifth declension of simple nouns, so there are various vowels and consonants inserted before the genitive *ος*, which are here subjoined :

α	ακτος	as	τὸ γάλ-α, <i>milk.</i>
	ατος	—	τὸ γράμμ-α, <i>a letter.</i>
ι	ιτος	—	τὸ μέλ-ι, <i>honey.</i>
υ	ατος	—	τὸ γόν-υ, <i>the knee.</i>
	υος	—	τὸ νάπ-υ, <i>mustard.</i>
αν	ανος	—	ὁ παι-αν, <i>a pæan.</i>
ην	ενος	—	ὁ ποιμ-ήν, <i>a shepherd.</i>
	ηνος	—	ὁ Ἑλλ-ην, <i>a Greek.</i>
	νος	—	ὁ & ἡ ἀρ-ήν, <i>a lamb.</i>
ιν	ινος	—	ἡ ἀκτ-ιν, <i>a ray.</i>
υν	υνος	—	ὁ μόσσ-υν, <i>a tower.</i>
ων	νος	—	ὁ & ἡ κύ-ων, <i>a dog.</i>
	ονος	—	ἡ χελιδ-ών, <i>a swallow.</i>
	οντος	—	ὁ δράκ-ων, <i>a dragon.</i>
	ωνος	—	ὁ κλ-ών, <i>a bough.</i>
	ωντος	—	ὁ Ξενοφ-ών, <i>Xenophon.</i>
ξ	γος	—	ὁ & ἡ αἰ-ξ, <i>a he or she-goat.</i>
αξ	αγος	—	ἡ λάτ-αξ, <i>a noise.</i>
	ακος	—	ὁ θώρ-αξ, <i>the breast.</i>
	ακτος	—	ὁ ἄν-αξ, <i>a king.</i>
εξ	εκος	—	ἡ κρ-έξ, <i>the bird crex.</i>
ηξ	εκος	—	ἡ ἀλώπ-ηξ, <i>a fox.</i>
	ηγος	—	ὁ & ἡ βουπλ-ήξ, <i>an ox-goad.</i>
	ηκος	—	ὁ σφ-ήξ, <i>a wasp.</i>
	ηχος	—	ὁ & ἡ β-ήξ, <i>a cough.</i>
ιξ	ιγος	—	ὁ τέττ-ιξ, <i>a grasshopper.</i>
	ικος	—	ἡ φρ-ιξ, <i>the roughening of the sea.</i>
	ιχος	—	ἡ στ-ιξ, <i>order.</i>
οξ	ογος	—	ἡ φλ-οξ, <i>a flame.</i>
	οκος	—	ὁ & ἡ πρ-οξ, <i>a doe.</i>
υξ	υγος	—	ἡ πτέρ-υξ, <i>a wing.</i>
	υκος	—	ὁ & ἡ ἄμπ-υξ, <i>a fillet.</i>
	υκτος	—	ἡ ν-υξ, <i>night.</i>
	υχος	—	ὁ ὄν-υξ, <i>a nail.</i>
ωξ	ωγος	—	ὁ ῥ-ώξ, <i>a rock.</i>
	ωκος	—	ἡ πρ-ώξ, <i>a drop of dew.</i>
γξ	γγος	—	ἡ φόρμι-γξ, <i>a lyre.</i>
	γκος	—	ὁ & ἡ λυ-γξ, <i>a lynx.</i>
λξ	λκος	—	ἡ ὦ-λξ, <i>a furrow.</i>
ρξ	ρκος	—	ἡ σὰ-ρξ, <i>flesh.</i>
αρ	αρος	—	ὁ ψ-αρ, <i>a starling.</i>
	αρτος	—	ἡ δάμ-αρ, <i>a wife.</i>
	ατος	—	τὸ ἥπ-αρ, <i>the liver.</i>

ειρ	ειρος	as	ὁ φθ-εῖρ, <i>a louse.</i>
ηρ	ερος	—	ὁ αἶθ-ῆρ, <i>the air.</i>
	ηρος	—	ὁ σωτ-ῆρ, <i>a saviour.</i>
ορ	ορος	—	τὸ ἡτ-ορ, <i>the heart.</i>
υρ	υρος	—	ὁ & ἡ μάρτ-υρ, <i>a witness.</i>
ωρ	ατος	—	τὸ ὕδ-ωρ, <i>water.</i>
	ορος	—	ὁ Ἑκτ-ωρ, <i>Hector.</i>
	ωρος	—	ὁ φῶ-ρ, <i>a thief.</i>
ας	αδος	—	ἡ μον-ὰς, <i>unity.</i>
	αντος	—	ὁ γίγ-ας, <i>a giant.</i>
	αος	—	ὁ λ-ᾱς, <i>a stone.</i>
αις	αιδος	—	ὁ & ἡ π-αῖς, <i>a boy or girl.</i>
	αιτος	—	ἡ δ-αῖς, <i>a banquet.</i>
αυς	αος	—	ἡ γρ-αῦς, <i>an old woman.</i>
εις	ειδος	—	ἡ κλ-εῖς, <i>a key.</i>
	ενος	—	ὁ κτ-εῖς, <i>a comb.</i>
	εντος	—	ὁ Σιμό-εις, <i>the Simois.</i>
ης	εντος	—	ὁ Κλήμ-ης, <i>Clement.</i>
	ηδος	—	ὁ γεν-ῆς, <i>a hatchet.</i>
	ηντος	—	ὁ βουλ-ῆς, <i>a senator.</i>
	ητος	—	ἡ ἐσθ-ῆς, <i>the dress.</i>
ις	ιδος	—	ἡ ἀσπ-ῖς, <i>a shield.</i>
	ιθος	—	ὁ & ἡ ὄρν-ις, <i>a bird.</i>
	ινος	—	ἡ ἱς, <i>a nerve.</i>
	ιος	—	ἡ ὄ-ις, <i>a sheep.</i>
	ιστος	—	ἡ θέμ-ις, <i>justice.</i>
	ιτος	—	ἡ χάρ-ις, <i>grace.</i>
ους	οδος	—	ὁ π-οῦς, <i>the foot.</i>
	οντος	—	ὁ ὀδ-οῦς, <i>a tooth.</i>
	οος	—	ὁ χρ-οῦς, <i>the skin.</i>
	ουντος	—	ὁ πλακ-οῦς, <i>a cake.</i>
	ωντος	—	ὁ τυρ-οῦς, <i>a little cheese.</i>
	ωτος	—	τὸ οὔς, <i>the ear.</i>
υς	υδος	—	ἡ χλαμ-ὺς, <i>a cloak.</i>
	υθος	—	ἡ κώμ-υς, <i>a laurel.</i>
	υνος	—	ὁ Φόρκ-υς, <i>Phorcys.</i>
	υος	—	ὁ μ-ῦς, <i>a mouse.</i>
ως	ωδος	—	ἡ φ-ῶς, <i>a burn.</i>
	ωτος	—	ὁ γέλ-ως, <i>laughter.</i>
	ωος	—	ὁ ἥρ-ως, <i>a hero.</i>
λς	λος	—	ἡ ᾱ-λς, <i>the sea.</i>
νς	νθος	—	ἡ ἔλμι-νς, <i>an earthworm.</i>
ρς	ρνος	—	ὁ & ἡ ᾱ-ρς, <i>a lamb.</i>

αψ	αβος	as	ἡ φ-ὰψ, a pigeon.
	απος	—	ἡ λαίλ-αψ, a whirlwind.
εψ	εβος	—	ἡ φλ-ἐψ, a vein.
ηψ	ηπος	—	ἡ κώλ-ηψ, the ankle.
ιψ	ιβος	—	ἡ λ-ὶψ, a liquid.
	ιπος	—	ὁ κν-ὶψ, a gnat.
	ιφος	—	ἡ κατή-λιψ, a rafter.
οψ	οπος	—	ἡ ὀψ, the voice.
υψ	υβος	—	ὁ χάλ-υψ, steel.
	υπος	—	ὁ γ-ὺψ, a vulture.
	υφος	—	ὁ Κίν-υψ, the Cinyps.
ωψ	οπος	—	ὁ χέδρ-ωψ, pulse.
	ωπος	—	ὁ θ-ὠψ, a flatterer.

CONTRACTED NOUNS.

There are five declensions of contracted nouns which spring from the fifth declension of the simple nouns.

They are said to be *contracted*, because in certain cases two syllables are *contracted* into one, either by the figure *Synæresis*, by which two vowels are pronounced as one ; as, *τείχεϊ*, *τείχει* : or by the figure *Crasis*, by which one or both vowels are changed ; as, *τείχεα* *τείχη*, *τείχεος* *τείχους*.

First Declension.

The first declension has three endings : *ης* of the masculine and feminine genders ; as, *ὁ Δημοσθένης*, *Demosthenes* ; *ἡ τριήρης*, *a trireme* : and *ες* and *ος* of the neuter gender ; as, *τὸ ἵππομανές*, *the hippomanes* ; *τὸ τεῖχος*, *a wall*.

Singular.

N.	ὁ	Δημοσθέν-ης
G.	τοῦ	Δημοσθέν-εος, ους
D.	τῷ	Δημοσθέν-εϊ, ει
A.	τὸν	Δημοσθέν-εα, η
V.	ὦ	Δημόσθεν-ες.

Proper Names usually have neither dual nor plural number.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τριήρ-ης	N. A. τὰ τριήρ-ρεε, η	N. αἱ τριήρ-εες, εις
G. τῆς τριήρ-εος, ους	G. D. ταῖν τριήρ-έοιν, οῖν	G. τῶν τριήρ-έων -ῶν
D. τῇ τριήρ-εϊ, ει		D. ταῖς τριήρ-εσι
A. τὴν τριήρ-εα, η		A. τὰς τριήρ-εας, εις
V. ὦ τριήρ-ες	V. ὦ τριήρ-εε, η	V. ὦ τριήρ-εες, εις.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τὸ ἵππομαν-ές	N. A. τὼ ἵππομαν-έε -ῆ	N. τὰ ἵππομαν-έα, ἡ
G. τοῦ ἵππομαν-έος -οῦς	G. D. τοῖν ἵππομαν-έοιν, οῖν	G. τῶν ἵππομαν-έων -ῶν
D. τῷ ἵππομαν-εῖ, εἰ		D. τοῖς ἵππομαν-έσι
A. τὸ ἵππομαν-ές		A. τὰ ἵππομαν-έα, ἡ
V. ὦ ἵππομαν-ές	V. ὦ ἵππομαν-έε, ῆ	V. ὦ ἵππομαν-έα, ἡ.
N. τὸ τεῖχ-ος	N. A. τὼ τείχ-εε, η	N. τὰ τείχ-εα, η
G. τοῦ τείχ-εος, ους	G. D. τοῖν τειχέ-οιν -οῖν	G. τῶν τειχ-έων, ῶν
D. τῷ τείχ-εῖ, ει		D. τοῖς τείχ-εσι
A. τὸ τεῖχ-ος		A. τὰ τείχ-εα, η
V. ὦ τεῖχ-ος	V. ὦ τείχεε, η	V. ὦ τείχ-εα, η.

Proper names ending in *ης* that are compounded with *κλέος*, *glory*, are contracted in the nominative case singular, and receive therefore a double contraction in the other cases ; as,

N. ὁ Ἑρακλ-έης ἡς
G. τοῦ Ἑρακλ-έεος έους, έος οῦς
D. τῷ Ἑρακλ-έεῖ έει, εῖ εἰ
A. τὸν Ἑρακλ-έεα έη, έα ῆ
V. ὦ Ἑράκλ-εες εις, ες.

Proper names are declined without an increasing syllable in certain cases : as, ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης, τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην, *Aristophanes* ; ὁ Σωκράτης, τὸν Σωκράτην, *Socrates* ; which makes in the Voc. ὦ Σωκράτη for Σώκρατες.

Second Declension.

The second declension has two endings : *ις* of the masculine, feminine, and common genders ; as, ὁ ὄφις, *a serpent* ; ἡ τέρψις, *delight* ; ὁ & ἡ κόρις, *a bug* : and *ι* of the neuter ; as, τὸ σίνηπι, *mustard*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ὄφ-ις	N. A. τὼ ὄφ-ιε	N. οἱ ὄφ-ιες, ις Att. -εις
G. τοῦ ὄφ-ιος Att. -εως		G. τῶν ὄφ-ίων Att. -εων
D. τῷ ὄφ-ιι, ι Att. -ει	G. D. τοῖν ὄφ-ίοιν Att. -εων	D. τοῖς ὄφ-ισι
A. τὸν ὄφ-ιν		A. τοὺς ὄφ-ιας, ις Att. -εις
V. ὦ ὄφ-ι	V. ὦ ὄφ-ιε	V. ὦ ὄφ-ιες, ις Att. -εις.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ τέρψ-ις	N. A. τὰ τέρψ-ιε	N. αἱ τέρψ-ιες, ις Att. -εις
G. τῆς τέρψ-ιος Att. -εως		G. τῶν τερψ-ίων Att. -εων
D. τῇ τέρψ-ι, ι Att. -ει	G. D. ταῖν τερψ-ίοιν Att. -εφν	D. ταῖς τέρψ-ισι
A. τὴν τέρψ-ιν		A. τὰς τέρψ-ιας, ις Att. -εις
V. ᾧ τέρψ-ι	V. ᾧ τέρψ-ιε	V. ᾧ τέρψ-ιες, ις Att. -εις.
N. ὁ & ἡ κόρ-ις	N. A. τὼ & τὰ κόρ-ιε	N. οἱ & αἱ κόρ-ιες, ις, Att. εις
G. τοῦ & τῆς κόρ-ιος, Att. εως		G. τῶν κορ-ίων Att. -εων
D. τῷ & τῇ κόρ-ι, ι, Att. ει	G. D. τοῖν & ταῖν κορ-ίοιν, Att. εφν	D. τοῖς & ταῖς κόρ-ισι
A. τὸν & τὴν κόρ-ιν		A. τοὺς & τὰς κόρ-ιας, ις, Att. εις
V. ᾧ κόρ-ι	V. ᾧ κόρ-ιε	V. ᾧ κόρ-ιες, ις Att. -εις.
N. τὸ σίνηπ-ι	N. A. τὼ σινήπ-ιε	N. τὰ σινήπ-ια, ι
G. τοῦ σινήπ-ιος Att. -εως		G. τῶν σινηπ-ίων Att. -εων
D. τῷ σινήπ-ι, ι Att. -ει	G. D. τοῖν σινηπ-ίοιν Att. -εφν	D. τοῖς σινήπ-ισι
A. τὸ σίνηπ-ι		A. τὰ σινήπ-ια, ι
V. ᾧ σίνηπ-ι	V. ᾧ σινήπ-ιε	V. ᾧ σινήπ-ια, ι.

Third Declension.

The third declension has three endings : εὺς and υς of the masculine gender ; as, ὁ βασιλεὺς, *a king* ; ὁ πρέσβυς, *an ambassador* : and υ of the neuter ; as, τὸ ἄστυ, *a city*.

N. ὁ βασιλ-εὺς	N. A. τὼ βασιλ-έε	N. οἱ βασιλ-έες -εῖς
G. τοῦ βασιλ-έος Att. -έως		G. τῶν βασιλ-έων
D. τῷ βασιλ-εῖ -εῖ	G.) D.) τοῖν βασιλ-έοιν	D. τοῖς βασιλ-εῦσι
A. τὸν βασιλ-έα -ῆ		A. τοὺς βασιλ-έας -εῖς
V. ᾧ βασιλ-εῦ	V. ᾧ βασιλ-έε	V. ᾧ βασιλ-έες -εῖς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πρέσβ-υς	N. A. τὸν πρέσβ-εε	N. οἱ πρέσβ-εες, εἰς
G. τοῦ πρέσβ-εος		G. τῶν πρεσβ-έων
D. τῷ πρέσβ-εϊ, εἰ	G. } τοῖν πρεσβ-έοιν	D. τοῖς πρέσβ-εσι
A. τὸν πρέσβ-υν	D. }	A. τοὺς πρέσβ-εας
		-εἰς
V. ᾧ πρέσβ-υ	V. ᾧ πρέσβ-εε	V. ᾧ πρέσβ-εες
		-εἰς.

N. τὸ ἄστ-υ	N. A. τὸν ἄστ-εε	N. τὰ ἄστ-εα, η
G. τοῦ ἄστ-εος		G. τῶν ἀστ-έων
D. τῷ ἄστ-εϊ, εἰ	G. D. τοῖν ἀστ-έοιν	D. τοῖς ἄστ-εσι
A. τὸ ἄστ-υ		A. τὰ ἄστ-εα, η
V. ᾧ ἄστ-υ	V. ᾧ ἄστ-εε	V. ᾧ ἄστ-εα, η.

Those nouns which end in εὺς, *pure*, contract their genitive case singular έως into οῦς ; as, ὁ χοεὺς, τοῦ χοέως χοοῦς, and then make the accusative in ᾱ ; as, χοέα χοᾱ.

Some would contract the εε of the dual into η, but this is not strictly correct.

Fourth Declension.

The fourth declension has two endings, ω and ως of the feminine gender : as, ἡ λεχὼ, *a woman in childbed* ; ἡ αἰδὼς, *modesty* ; which are contracted only in the singular.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ λεχ-ὼ	N. A. τὰ λεχ-ὼ	N. αἱ λεχ-οἶ
G. τῆς λεχ-όος, οῦς		G. τῶν λεχ-ῶν
D. τῇ λεχ-οῖ, οἷ	G. D. ταῖν λεχ-οῖν	D. ταῖς λεχ-οῖς
A. τὴν λεχ-όα, ὠ		A. τὰς λεχ-οὺς
V. ᾧ λεχ-οῖ	V. ᾧ λεχ-ὼ	V. ᾧ λεχ-οί.

N. ἡ αἰδ-ὼς
G. τῆς αἰδ-όος, οῦς
D. τῇ αἰδ-οῖ, οἷ
A. τὴν αἰδ-όα, ὠ
V. ᾧ αἰδ-οῖ.

There are only two nouns of this declension in ως : ἡ αἰδὼς, and ἡ ἥως, *the dawn*, and these are found only in the singular number.

Fifth Declension.

The fifth declension has two endings : *ας*, *pure*, and *ρας*, of the neuter gender : *ας*, τὸ κρέας, *flesh* ; τὸ κέρας, *a horn*.

Singular.		Singular.	
N.	τὸ κρέ-ας	N.	τὸ κέρ-ας
G.	τοῦ κρέ-ατος, αος, ως	G.	τοῦ κέρ-ατος, αος, ως
D.	τῷ κρέ-ατι, αῖ, α	D.	τῷ κέρ-ατι, αῖ, α
A.	τὸ κρέ-ας	A.	τὸ κέρ-ας
V.	ᾧ κρέ-ας	V.	ᾧ κέρ-ας
Dual.		Dual.	
N. A.	τὼ κρέ-ατε, αε, α	N. A.	τὼ κέρ-ατε, αε, α
G. D.	τοῖν κρε-άτοι, αῖ, α	G. D.	τοῖν κερ-άτοι, αῖ, α
V.	ᾧ κρέ-ατε, αε, α	V.	ᾧ κέρ-ατε, αε, α
Plural.		Plural.	
N.	τὰ κρέ-ατα, αα, α	N.	τὰ κέρ-ατα, αα, α
G.	τῶν κρε-άτων, αῶν, ᾧν	G.	τῶν κερ-άτων, αῶν, ᾧν
D.	τοῖς κρέ-ασι	D.	τοῖς κέρ-ασι
A.	τὰ κρέ-ατα, αα, α	A.	τὰ κέρ-ατα, αα, α
V.	ᾧ κρέ-ατα, αα, α	V.	ᾧ κέρ-ατα, αα, α.

HETEROCLITES.

Heteroclites or anomalous nouns are those which are not declined in the regular manner.

Heteroclites by contraction.

Those nouns are called heteroclites by contraction, which, though following the form of some one declension of simple nouns, are contracted either in all, or in some cases.

The following are contracted in all their cases : ὁ Ἑρμέας ἦς, *Mercury* ; ἡ μνάα ᾧ, *a pound* ; ὁ νόος οὔς, *the mind* ; ὁ πλακόεις οὔς, *a cake*.

Singular.	
N.	ὁ Ἑρμ-έας, ἦς
G.	τοῦ Ἑρμ-έου, οὔ
D.	τῷ Ἑρμ-έῳ, ᾧ
A.	τὸν Ἑρμ-έαν, ᾧν
V.	ᾧ Ἑρμ-έα, ᾧ.

In like manner is declined,
ὁ Ἀπελλέης ἦς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ μν-άα, <i>ā</i>	N. A. τὰ μν-άα, <i>ā</i>	N. αἱ μν-άαι, <i>ai</i>
G. τῆς μν-άας, <i>ās</i>	G. } ταῖν μν-άαιν	G. τῶν μν-αῶν, <i>ōn</i>
D. τῇ μν-άα, <i>ā</i>	D. } -αῖν	D. ταῖς μν-άαις, <i>aīs</i>
A. τὴν μν-άαν, <i>ān</i>		A. τὰς μν-άας, <i>ās</i>
V. ὦ μν-άα, <i>ā</i>	V. ὦ μν-άα, <i>ā</i>	V. ὦ μν-άαι, <i>ai</i> .

In like manner is declined, ἡ γαλ-έη, *ḡ*, *a cat*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ ν-όος, <i>oūs</i>	N. A. τὼ ν-όω, <i>ō</i>	N. οἱ ν-όοι, <i>oi</i>
G. τοῦ ν-όου, <i>oū</i>	G. } τοῖν ν-όοιν, <i>oīn</i>	G. τῶν ν-όων, <i>ōn</i>
D. τῷ ν-όω, <i>ō</i>	D. } -οῖν	D. τοῖς ν-όοις, <i>oīs</i>
A. τὸν ν-όον, <i>oūn</i>		A. τοὺς ν-όους, <i>oūs</i>
V. ὦ νόε, <i>oū</i>	V. ὦ ν-όω, <i>ō</i>	V. ὦ ν-όοι, <i>oi</i> .

Thus ὁ ἀδελφιδ-έος, *oūs*, *a sister's son*; τὸ ὀστέον, *oūn*, *a bone*.

Thus also is declined the sacred name of *Jesus*.

N. ὁ Ἰησ-οῦς
G. τοῦ Ἰησ-οῦ
D. τῷ Ἰησ-οῦ
A. τὸν Ἰησ-οῦν
V. ὦ Ἰησ-οῦ.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πλακ-όεις, <i>-oūs</i>	N. A. τὼ πλακ-όεντε <i>-oūnte</i>	N. οἱ πλακ-όεντες <i>-oūntes</i>
G. τοῦ πλακ-όεντος <i>-oūntos</i>	G. } τοῖν πλακ-οέντοιιν <i>-oūntoīn</i>	G. τῶν πλακ-οέντων <i>-oūntōn</i>
D. τῷ πλακ-όεντι <i>-oūnti</i>	D. } -ούντοιιν	D. τοῖς πλακ-όεϊσι <i>-oūsi</i>
A. τὸν πλακ-όεντα <i>-oūnta</i>		A. τοὺς πλακ-όεντας <i>-oūntas</i>
V. ὦ πλακ-όει & <i>-óen</i>	V. ὦ πλακ-όεντε <i>-oūnte</i>	V. ὦ πλακ-όεντες <i>-oūntes</i> .

Thus, ὁ κεν-εὼν *ōn*, *εῶνος ὠνος*, *the belly*; ἡ δ-αῖς *ās*, *αἶδος αἶδος*, *a torch*; τὸ κρ-άας *ās*, *άατος αἶδος*, *the head*.

The following nouns are contracted in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural: ὁ βότρυς, *vos*; ἡ ναῦς, *ács*; ὁ & ἡ βούς, *oós*; ἡ ἔρις, *idos*; ὁ & ἡ ὄρνις, *iθos*; ἡ κλείς, *dós*.

Plural.					
N. οἱ	βότρ-υες, υς	αἱ	ν-άες, αῦς	οἱ & αἱ	β-όες, οῦς
G. τῶν	βοτρ-ύων	τῶν	ν-αῶν	τῶν	β-όων
D. τοῖς	βότρ-υσι	ταῖς	ν-αῦσι	τοῖς & ταῖς	β-οῦσι
A. τοὺς	βότρ-υας, υς	τὰς	ν-άας, αῦς	τοὺς & τὰς	β-όας, οῦς
V. ὦ	βότρ-υες, υς	ὦ	ν-άες, αῦς	ὦ	β-όες, οῦς.

N. αἱ	ἔρ-ιδες, εις	οἱ & αἱ	ὄρν-ιθες, εις	αἱ	κλ-εῖδες, εἷς
G. τῶν	ἔρ-ίδων	τῶν	ὄρν-ίθων	τῶν	κλ-ειδῶν
D. ταῖς	ἔρ-ισι	τοῖς & ταῖς	ὄρν-ισι	ταῖς	κλ-εισί
A. τὰς	ἔρ-ιδας, εις	τοὺς & τὰς	ὄρν-ιθας, εις	τὰς	κλ-εῖδας, εἷς
V. ὦ	ἔρ-ιδες, εις	ὦ	ὄρν-ιθες, εις	ὦ	κλ-εῖδες, εἷς.

Nouns that vary in Gender.

The following are of the masculine gender in the singular, but of the neuter in the plural: δεσμός, *a chain*; δίφρος, *a chariot*; ἑρετμός, *an oar*; ζυγός, *a yoke*; κύκλος, *a circle*; λύχνος, *a lamp*; μοχλός, *a lever*; νῶτος, *the back*; σταθμός, *a station*; τράχηλος, *the neck*: in the plural, τὰ δεσμὰ, &c.

Ἡ κέλευθος, *a way*, makes τὰ κέλευθα.

Ὁ & ἡ τάρταρος, *tartarus*, has τὰ τάρταρα.

Nouns that vary in Case.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. ἡ	γυν-ῆ	N. A. τὼ	γυν-αῖκε	N. αἱ	γυν-αῖκες
G. τῆς	γυν-αικὸς	G. }	ταῖν γυν-αικοῖν	G. τῶν	γυν-αικῶν
D. τῇ	γυν-αικὶ	D. }		D. ταῖς	γυν-αιξί
A. τὴν	γυν-αῖκα			A. τὰς	γυν-αῖκας
V. ὦ	γύν-αι	V. ὦ	γυν-αῖκε	V. ὦ	γυν-αῖκες.

N. ἡ	χεῖρ	N. A. τὼ	χεῖρ-ε	N. αἱ	χεῖρ-ες
G. τῆς	χειρ-ὸς	G. D. ταῖν	χειρ-οῖν	G. τῶν	χειρ-ῶν
D. τῇ	χειρ-ὶ	V. ὦ	χεῖρ-ε	D. ταῖς	χερ-σὶ
A. τὴν	χεῖρ-α	V. ὦ	χεῖρ-ε	A. τὰς	χεῖρ-ας
V. ὦ	χεῖρ	V. ὦ	χεῖρ-ε	V. ὦ	χεῖρ-ες.

Singular.		Singular.		Plural.	
N. ὁ	Ζεὺς	N. ἡ	ναῦς	N. αἱ	νηες
G. τοῦ	Ζηνὸς or Διὸς	G. τῆς	νεῶς	G. τῶν	νεῶν
D. τῷ	Ζηνὶ or Διὶ	D. τῇ	νηϊ	D. ταῖς	ναυσὶ
A. τὸν	Ζῆνα or Δία	A. τὴν	ναῦν	A. τὰς	ναῦς
V. ὦ	Ζεῦ	V. ὦ	ναῦ	V. ὦ	νηες.

Nouns deficient in Case.

The names of the letters ; foreign names, and those nouns which suffer the figure *Apocope* ; as, τὸ ἄλφα, βῆτα ; ὁ Ἀδὰμ, *Adam* ; τὸ δῶ for δῶμα, *a house* ; τὸ κάρα or κάρη for κάρηνον, *the head*, are *Aptotes* ; that is, they have *no case*.

Some nouns are *Monoptotes* ; that is, have *one case only* : as, N. ἡ δῶς, *a gift* ; V. ὦ τᾶν, *O friend or friends*, from ἔτης.

Some are *Diptotes* : as, ὁ λάας, τὸν λάαν, *a stone* ; ὁ λῖς, τὸν λῖν, *a lion*.

Some are *Triptotes* : as, N. A. V. τὸ βρέτας, *a statue* ; δέμας, *the body* ; δέπας, *a cup* ; ἡδός, *pleasure* ; ἡτορ, *the heart* ; νῶκαρ, *torpor* ; ὄναρ, *a dream* ; ὄφελος, *utility* ; σέβας, *veneration* ; σέλας, *light* : N. ὁ & ἡ μάρτυς, *a witness* ; A. μάρτυν ; D. pl. μάρτυσι. So also the adjective ἀλλήλ-ων, ων, ων ; οἰς, αἰς, οἰς ; ους, ας, α, *one another*.

Nouns deficient in Number.

Proper names which belong only to one person, and the following nouns, ἡ ἅλς, *the sea* ; ἡ γῆ, *the earth* ; ὁ ἀήρ, *the air* ; τὸ πῦρ, *fire* ; τὸ ἔλαιον, *the olive-tree* ; are without dual or plural.

Some want the singular and dual ; as, τὰ κτέρεα, *funeral rites* : certain names of cities ; as, αἱ Ἀθῆναι, *Athens* ; αἱ Θῆβαι, *Thebes* ; τὰ Μέγαρα, *Megara* : and the feasts of gods ; as, τὰ Διονύσια, *the feast of Bacchus* ; τὰ Κρόνια, *the feast of Saturn* ; together with some others.

Nouns redundant in Cases.

Ὁ Ζεὺς, *Jupiter*, has ten nominative cases ; Βδεὺς, Δεὺς, Δῖς, Δῆν, Δάν, Ζήν, Ζῆς, Ζὰς, Ζάν ; ὁ Μωσῆς, Μωϋσῆς, Μωσεὺς, Μωϋσεὺς, *Moses* ; and ὁ υἱός, υἱεὺς, υἱῖς, *a son*.

Many nouns masculine end in ηρ and ωρ ; as, ὁ κλητήρ, κλήτωρ, *a herald* : in ηρ and ης ; as, ὁ πλαστήρ, πλαστής, *a sculptor*.

Many feminines end in α and η ; as, ἡ ἄχνα, ἄχνη, *chaff* : in η and ις ; as, ἡ ἀγκάλη, ἀγκαλῖς, *an arm* : in η and ος ; as, ἡ ἀσβόλη, ἀσβολος, *soot* : in ις and ια ; as, ἡ σπάνις, σπανία, *scarcity* ; and also ἡ ἀηδών, ἀηδὼ, *the nightingale*.

Many neuters end in ος and ον ; as, τὸ δένδρος, δένδρον, *a tree* : in ον and ιον ; as, τὸ ἄεθλον, ἀέθλιον, *the prize of the contest* : also, τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδος, *water*.

Many masculines and feminines end in *ος* and *ια*; as, *ὁ στρατός, ἡ στρατιά, an army*: in *ος* and *ις*; as, *ὁ βαθμός, ἡ βαθμὶς, a step*: in *μός* and *μή*; as, *ὁ αὐχμός, ἡ αὐχμή, dryness*. Also, *ὁ αὐτμήν, ἡ αὐτμή, breath*.

Some masculine, feminine, and common nouns end in *ις* and *ιν*; as, *ὁ δελφίς, ἰν, the dolphin*; *ἡ ἀκτίς, ἰν, a ray*; *ὁ & ἡ θίς, ἰν, the sea-shore*.

Many masculines and neuters end in *ος* and *ον*; as, *ὁ θύμος, τὸ θύμον, thyme*: in *μος* and *μα*; as, *ὁ ἀσπασμός, τὸ ἀσπασμα, a salute*: in *ος*; as, *ὁ σκότος, τὸ σκότος, darkness*. Also, *ὁ κάνης, τὸ κάνεον, a reed-basket*.

Many feminines and neuters end in *α* and *ον*; as, *ἡ ἡνία, τὸ ἡνίον, a rein*: in *μα* and *μη*; as, *τὸ χάρμα, ἡ χάρμη, joy*. Also, *ἡ αἰδώς, τὸ αἶδος, shame*.

Some masculines, feminines, and neuters in *ος, η, ον*; as, *σῖμβλος, η, ον, a bee-hive*. Also, *ὁ χειμὼν, ἡ χειμὰς, τὸ χεῖμα, winter*.

The following nouns are redundant in the genitive case: as, *ὁ Ἄρης, Mars, ου, εος, ητος*: *ὁ Δάρης, Dares, ου, εος, ητος*: *ὁ Μίνως, Minos, ωος, ω*: *ὁ γέλως, laughter, ωτος, ω*: *τὸ γόνυ, the knee, γόννος*, by the figure *metathesis* *γουνός, γόνατος*, by *epenthesis* *γούνατος*: *τὸ δόρυ, a lance, δόρυος*, by *metathesis* *δουρός, δόρατος*, by *epenthesis* *δούρατος* (dat. *δουρὶ*, and by the poets *δορὶ*): *ἡ θέμις, justice, ιδος, ιστος*: *ὁ λᾶς, a stone, λάαος*, by *crasis* *λᾶος*; *λάας, λάου* or *λάα*; and *λᾶς, λαός*: *ὁ μύκης, a fungus, ου, ητος*: with others.

DERIVATIVE NOUNS.

Nouns are called *derivative*, when they are derived from others, such as *Patronymics, National, &c.*

Patronymics.

Patronymics include those names which are derived from a father, or from some other person of the family.

Masculine *patronymics* are formed from the genitive case singular of the primitive name, by changing the ending into *ίδης*: as, from *Πρίαμος, gen. Πριάμου, Priam*, is formed *Πριαμίδης, a son of Priam*; from *Αἴακος, ου, Æacus, Αἰακίδης, a grandson of Æacus*, namely, *Achilles*.

Or into *άδης, or ιάδης*; as, from *Ἴππότης, ου, Hippotas*,

Ἰπποτάδης, *a son of Hippotas*; and from Λαέρτης, *ον*, *Laërtes*, Λαερτιάδης, *a son of Laërtes*.

Observe, however, that the Ionics form their patronymics in *ίων* rather than *ίδης*; as, Κρονίων, *a son of Saturn*, instead of Κρονίδης.

Female patronymics are formed from the masculines, by withdrawing *δη* and ending in *ας* or in *ις*; as, from Ἡλιάδης is made Ἡλιάς, *a daughter of the Sun*; and from Νεστορίδης, *a son of Nestor*, Νεστορίς, *a daughter of Nestor*.

Or they are formed from the primitive names by changing the ending into *ήτις*: as, Βρίσης, Βρισητις, *a daughter of Bryses*; Κάδμος, Καδμητις, *a daughter of Cadmus*: or into *ίνη* or *ώνη*; as, Ἀδραστος, Ἀδραστίνη, *a daughter of Adrastus*; Ἀκρίσιος, Ἀκρισιώνη, *a daughter of Acrisius*.

National Names.

National names are derived from a nation or city.

Those that are masculine end in *της*, *εὺς*, *αῖος*, *ιος*; as, Σπαρτιάτης, *a Spartan*, from Σπάρτη; Ἀλεξανδρεὺς, *an Alexandrian*, from Ἀλεξάνδρεια; Ἀθηναῖος, *an Athenian*, from Ἀθῆναι; and Βαβυλώνιος, *a Babylonian*, from Βαβυλών.

Those that are feminine end in *σσα*: as, Κρηῆσσα, *a Cretan*, from Κρήτη.

Diminutives.

Diminutives have various endings.

Masculines end in *αξ*, *ίνης*, and *σκος*: as, ὁ λίθαξ, *a little stone*, from λίθος; ὁ ἐλαφίνης, *a fawn*, from ἔλαφος; ὁ νεανίσκος, *a lad*, from νεανίας.

Feminines end in *ις* and *ισκη*: as, ἡ κρηνίς, *a little fountain*, from κρήνη; ἡ παιδίσκη, *a little girl*, from παῖς.

Neuters end in *ιον*: as, τὸ γνωμίδιον, *a short maxim*, from γνώμη; τὸ γύναιον, *a little woman*, from γυνή.

Amplificatives.

Amplificatives also vary in their ending.

Masculines end in *ιας* and *ος*: as, ὁ πωγωνίας, *he that has a great beard*, from πώγων; ὁ ἀρνειὸς, *a full-grown lamb*, from ἄρς.

Feminines end in *ις*: as, ἡ δαῖτις, *a large torch*, from δαῖς.

Neuters end in *ιον*: as, τὸ χερμάδιον, *a great stone*, from χερμάς.

Possessives.

Possessives (which are properly adjectives) are derived as much from proper names as from common nouns, and end in
 ειος ; as, Ἀχίλλειος, *Achillæan*, from Ἀχιλλεύς, *Achilles*.
 εος ; as, Ἑκτόρεως, *Hectorean*, from Ἑκτωρ, Ἑκτορος, *Hector*.
 ιος ; as, οὐράνιος, *heavenly*, from οὐρανός, *heaven*.
 κος ; as, μουσικός, *musical*, from μουσα, *a song*.
 νος ; as, ἀνθρώπινος, *human*, from ἄνθρωπος, *a man*.
 ρος ; as, ἀνθηρὸς, *flowery*, from ἄνθος, *a flower*.
 ῶδης ; as, λιθώδης, *stony*, from λίθος, *a stone*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are declined after the manner of substantives, as well regular as irregular.

Adjectives with three endings end in

ος, η, ον, like the third and second of simple nouns.
 ας, α, αν, ——— fifth and second ———
 εις, εσσα, εν, ——— fifth and second ———
 ων, ουσα, ον, ——— fifth and second ———
 υς, εια, υ, ——— third of contracted, and second of simple.

Singular.

N. καλ-ός, ἡ, ὄν
 G. καλ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ
 D. καλ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ
 A. καλ-όν, ἦν, ὄν
 V. καλ-έ, ἡ, ὄν.

Dual.

N. A. καλ-ῶ, ἄ, ὦ
 G. D. καλ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν
 V. καλ-ῶ, ἄ, ὦ.

Plural.

N. καλ-οὶ, αἱ, ἄ
 G. καλ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν
 D. καλ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς
 A. καλ-οὺς, ἄς, ἄ
 V. καλ-οὶ, αἱ, ἄ.

Singular.

N. π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾱν
 G. π-αντὸς, ᾱσης, αντὸς
 D. π-αντὶ, ᾱση, αντὶ
 A. π-άντα, ᾱσαν, ᾱν
 V. π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾱν.

Dual.

N. A. π-άντε, ᾱσα, άντε
 G. D. π-άντοιιν, ᾱσαιιν, άντοιιν
 V. π-άντε, ᾱσα, άντε.

Plural.

N. π-άντες, ᾱσαι, άντα
 G. π-άντων, ασῶν, άντων
 D. π-ᾱσι, ᾱσαις, ᾱσι
 A. π-άντας, ᾱσας, άντα
 V. π-άντες, ᾱσαι, άντα.

Singular.		
N.	χαρί-εις,	έσσα, εν
G.	χαρί-εντος,	έσσης, εντος
D.	χαρί-εντι,	έσση, εντι
A.	χαρί-εντα,	εσσαν, εν
V.	χαρί-ει & εν,	εσσα, εν.

Dual.		
N. A.	χαρί-εντε,	έσσα, εντε
G. D.	χαρι-έντοιιν,	έσσαιν, έν- τοιιν
V.	χαρί-εντε,	έσσα, εντε.

Plural.		
N.	χαρί-εντες,	εσαι, εντα
G.	χαρι-έντων,	εσσών, έντων
D.	χαρί-εισι,	έσσαις, εισι
A.	χαρί-εντας,	εσσας, εντα
V.	χαρί-εντες,	εσαι, εντα.

Singular.		
N.	ὀξ-ὺς,	εἷα, ὺ
G.	ὀξ-έος,	είας, έος
D.	ὀξ-εἶ εἷ,	εία, εἶ εἷ
A.	ὀξ-ὺν,	εἷαν, ὺ
V.	ὀξ-ὺ,	εἷα, ὺ.

Plural.		
N.	ὀξ-έες εἷς,	εἷαι, έα
G.	ὀξ-έων,	ειών, έων
D.	ὀξ-έσι,	είαις, έσι

Singular.		
N.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα, ὄν
G.	ἐκ-όντος,	ούσης, όντος
D.	ἐκ-όντι,	ούση, όντι
A.	ἐκ-όντα,	οὔσαν, ὄν
V.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα, όν.

Dual.		
N. A.	ἐκ-όντε,	ούσα, όντε
G. D.	ἐκ-όντοιιν,	ούσαιν, όντοιιν
V.	ἐκ-όντε,	ούσα, όντε.

Plural.		
N.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι, όντα
G.	ἐκ-όντων,	ουσών, όντων
D.	ἐκ-οὔσι,	ούσαις, οὔσι
A.	ἐκ-όντας,	ούσας, όντα
V.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι, όντα.

Dual.		
N. A.	ὀξ-έε,	εἷᾱ, έε
G. D.	ὀξ-έοιν,	είαιν, έοιν
V.	ὀξ-έε,	εἷᾱ, έε.

Adjectives that end in *ος pure* and *ρος*, make their feminine in *a* : as, ἅγιος, *a, on, holy* ; ἀνθηρὸς, *à, òν, flowery*.

Numerals in *ος pure*, however, retain *η* : as, ὀγδοος, *όη, οον, the eighth*. Also, ἀπλόος, *όη, όον, simple* : and materials in *εος* ; as, χρύσεος, *έη, εον, golden*.

Four adjectives ending in *ος* make their neuter in *ο* : ἄλλος, *other* ; τοιοῦτος, *such* ; τηλικουῦτος and τοσοῦτος, *so great* ; as thus, ἄλλος, *η, ο, &c.*

Some adjectives in *ας* are declined in a different way : as, μέλας, *αινα, αν, black* ; τάλας, *αινα, αν, wretched* ; but μέγας, *great, makes μεγ-άλη, α.*

Singular.		
N. μέλ-ας,	αινα,	αν
G. μέλ-ανος,	αίνης,	ανος
D. μέλ-ανι,	αίνη,	ανι
A. μέλ-ανα,	αιναν,	αν
V. μέλ-αν,	αινα,	αν.
Dual.		
N. A. μέλ-ανε,	αίνα,	ανε
G. D. μελ-άνοιν,	αίναιν,	άνοιν
V. μέλ-ανε,	αίνα,	ανε.
Plural.		
N. μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα
G. μελ-άνων,	αινῶν,	άνων
D. μέλ-ασι,	αίναις,	ασι
A. μέλ-ανας,	αίνας,	ανα
V. μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα.

Singular.		
N. μέγ-ας,	άλη,	α
G. μεγ-άλου,	άλης,	άλου
D. μεγ-άλῳ,	άλη,	άλῳ
A. μέγ-αν,	άλην,	α
V. μέγ-α,	άλη,	α.
Dual.		
N. A. μεγ-άλῳ,	άλα,	άλῳ
G. D. μεγ-άλοιν,	άλαιν,	άλοιν
V. μεγ-άλῳ,	άλα,	άλῳ.
Plural.		
N. μεγ-άλοι,	άλαι,	άλα
G. μεγ-άλων,	άλων,	άλων
D. μεγ-άλοις,	άλαις,	άλοις
A. μεγ-άλους,	άλας,	άλα
V. μεγ-άλοι,	άλαι,	άλα.

Thus also is declined πολὺς, λή, ὕ, *much* or *many*.

Singular.		
N. πολ-ὺς,	πολλ-ή,	πολὺ
G. πολλ-οῦ,	πολλ-ῆς,	πολλοῦ
D. πολλ-ῷ,	πολλ-ῇ,	πολλῷ
A. πολ-ὺν,	πολλ-ήν,	πολ-ὺ
V. πολ-ὺ,	πολλ-ή,	πολύ.

Dual.		
N. A. πολλ-ῷ,	πολλ-ᾷ,	πολλ-ῷ
G. } πολλ-οῖν,	πολλ-αῖν,	
D. } πολλ-οῖν		
V. πολλ-ῷ,	πολλ-ᾷ,	πολλ-ῷ.

Plural.		
N. πολλ-οὶ,	πολλ-αὶ,	πολλ-ᾶ
G. πολλ-ῶν,	πολλ-ῶν,	πολλ-ῶν
D. πολλ-οῖς,	πολλ-αῖς,	πολλ-οῖς
A. πολλ-οὺς,	πολλ-ᾶς,	πολλ-ᾶ
V. πολλ-οὶ,	πολλ-αὶ,	πολλ-ᾶ.

The poets thus decline this word :

Sing. N. πολὺς, G. πολέος, D. πολέϊ, A. πολὺν, V. πολύ.

Plural. N. πολέες, εἷς, G. πολέων, D. πολέσι, A. πολέας, εἷς, V. πολέες, εἷς.

Adjectives with three articles and two endings end in

ος	and make their neuter in	ον	like the third declension of simple nouns.
ως		ων	like the fourth
ας		αν	
ην		εν	
ις		ι	
ους		ουν	like the fifth
υς		υ	
ων		ον	
ωρ		ορ	
ης		ες	like the first of contracted nouns.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἔνδοξ-ος, Ν. ον G. ἐνδόξ-ου D. ἐνδόξ-ω A. ἔνδοξ-ον V. ἔνδοξ-ε, Ν. ον	N. A. ἐνδόξ-ω G. D. ἐνδόξ-οιν V. ἐνδόξ-ω	N. ἔνδοξ-οι, Ν. α G. ἐνδόξ-ων D. ἐνδόξ-οις A. ἐνδόξ-ους, Ν. α V. ἔνδοξ-οι, Ν. α.
N. εὖγε-ως, Ν. ων G. εὖγε-ω D. εὖγε-ψ A. εὖγε-ων V. εὖγε-ως, Ν. ων	N. A. εὖγε-ω G. D. εὖγε-ψν V. εὖγε-ω	N. εὖγε-ψ, Ν. ω G. εὖγε-ων D. εὖγε-ψς A. εὖγε-ως, Ν. ω V. εὖγε-ψ, Ν. ω.
N. αἰν-ας, Ν. αν G. αἰν-αντος D. αἰν-αντι A. αἰν-αντα, Ν. αν V. αἰν-αν	N. A. αἰν-αντε G. D. αἰν-άντοιιν V. αἰν-αντε	N. αἰν-αντες, Ν. αντα G. αἰν-άντων D. αἰν-ασι A. αἰν-αντας, Ν. αντα V. αἰν-αντες, Ν. αντα.
N. ἄρρ-ην, Ν. εν G. ἄρρ-ενος D. ἄρρ-ενι A. ἄρρ-ενα, Ν. εν V. ἄρρ-εν	N. A. ἄρρ-ενε G. D. ἄρρ-ένοιιν V. ἄρρ-ενε	N. ἄρρ-ενες, Ν. ενα G. ἄρρ-ένων D. ἄρρ-εσι A. ἄρρ-ενας, Ν. ενα V. ἄρρ-ενες, Ν. ενα.

Singular.
N. εὐχαρ-ις, Ν. ι
G. εὐχάρ-ιτος
D. εὐχάρ-ιτι
A. εὐχάρ-ιτα, ιν, Ν. ι
V. εὐχαρ-ι.

Dual.
N. A. εὐχάρ-ιτε
G. D. εὐχαρ-ίτοιιν
V. εὐχάρ-ιτε.

Plural.
N. εὐχάρ-ιτες, Ν. ιτα
G. εὐχαρ-ίτων
D. εὐχάρ-ισι
A. εὐχάρ-ιτας, Ν. ιτα
V. εὐχάρ-ιτες, Ν. ιτα.

Singular.
N. δίπ-ους, Ν. ουν
G. δίπ-οδος
D. δίπ-οδι
A. δίπ-οδα, ουν, Ν. ουν
V. δίπ-ους, ου, Ν. ουν.

Dual.
N. A. δίπ-οδε
G. D. διπ-όδοιν
V. δίπ-οδε.

Plural.
N. δίπ-οδες, Ν. οδα
G. διπ-όδων
D. δίπ-οσι
A. δίπ-οδας, Ν. οδα
V. δίπ-οδες, Ν. οδα.

Singular.	
N.	ἄδακρ-υς, Ν. υ
G.	ἄδάκρ-υος
D.	ἄδάκρ-υϊ
A.	ἄδακρ-υν, Ν. υ
V.	ἄδακρ-υ.
Dual.	
N. A.	ἄδάκρ-υε
G. D.	ἄδακρ-ύοιν
V.	ἄδάκρ-υε.
Plural.	
N.	ἄδάκρ-υες, υς, Ν. υα
G.	ἄδακρ-ύων
D.	ἄδάκρ-υσι
A.	ἄδάκρ-υας, υς, Ν. υα
V.	ἄδάκρ-υες, υς, Ν. υα.

Singular.	
N.	μεγαλήτ-ωρ, Ν. ορ
G.	μεγαλήτ-ορος
D.	μεγαλήτ-ορι
A.	μεγαλήτ-ορα, Ν. ορ
V.	μεγάλητ-ορ.

Dual.	
N. A.	μεγαλήτ-ορε
G. D.	μεγαλητ-όροιιν
V.	μεγαλήτ-ορε.

Plural.	
N.	μεγαλήτ-ορες, Ν. ορα
G.	μεγαλητ-όρων
D.	μεγαλήτ-ορσι
A.	μεγαλήτ-ορας, Ν. ορα
V.	μεγαλήτ-ορες, Ν. ορα.

Singular.	
N.	εὐδαίμ-ων, Ν. ον
G.	εὐδαίμ-ονος
D.	εὐδαίμ-ονι
A.	εὐδαίμ-ονα, Ν. ον
V.	εὐδαιμ-ον.

Dual.	
N. A.	εὐδαίμ-ονε
G. D.	εὐδαιμ-όνοιιν
V.	εὐδαίμ-ονε.

Plural.	
N.	εὐδαίμ-ονες, Ν. α
G.	εὐδαιμ-όνων
D.	εὐδαίμ-οσι
A.	εὐδαίμ-ονας, Ν. α
V.	εὐδαίμ-ονες.

Singular.	
N.	ἄληθ-ῆς, Ν. ἐς
G.	ἄληθ-έος, οὔς
D.	ἄληθ-εῖ, εἷ
A.	ἄληθ-έα, ἦ, Ν. ἐς
V.	ἄληθ-ές.

Dual.	
N. A.	ἄληθ-έε, ἦ
G. D.	ἄληθ-έοιν, οῖν
V.	ἄληθ-έε, ἦ.

Plural.	
N.	ἄληθ-έες, εἷς, Ν. έα, ἦ
G.	ἄληθ-έων
D.	ἄληθ-έσι
A.	ἄληθ-έας, εἷς, Ν. έα, ἦ
V.	ἄληθ-έες, εἷς, Ν. έα, ἦ.

Most compound and derived adjectives in ος are of two endings, but the Attics decline all in this way.

Some of these, however, sometimes have a distinct femi-

nine : as, ἀθάνατος, ἀτη, *immortal*; αἰώνιος, ἰα, *eternal*; τέρην, εἰνα, *tender*; θήλυς, εἰα, *feminine*; with others.

Some adjectives, moreover, have three genders under one ending : as, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ μάκαρ, *happy*; ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἄρπαξ, *rapacious*.

Numerals.

Numerals are divided into cardinal and ordinal.

Cardinal numbers are those which express the amount : as, *one, two, three, twenty, &c.*

Ordinals are those which point out order or succession : as, *first, second, third, twentieth, &c.*

Cardinals are thus declined :

Εἷς, *one*, has neither dual nor plural. Οὐδ-εἷς and μηδ-εἷς, compounds of εἷς, are found with a plural ; οὐδ-ένης, μηδ-ένης.

Singular.			Singular.		
N. εἷς,	μία,	ἓν	N. οὐδ-εἷς,	οὐδε-μία,	οὐδ-ἐν
G. ἐνὸς,	μιᾶς,	ἐνὸς	G. οὐδ-ενὸς,	οὐδε-μιᾶς,	οὐδ-ενὸς
D. ἐνὶ,	μιᾷ,	ἐνὶ	D. οὐδ-ενὶ,	οὐδε-μιᾷ,	οὐδ-ενὶ
A. ἓνα,	μίαν,	ἓν.	A. οὐδ-ένα,	οὐδε-μίαν,	οὐδ-έν.

In like manner is declined μηδ-εἷς.

Δύο, *two*, and ἄμφω, *both*, have no singular, and are thus declined :

Dual.		Dual.	
N. A. δύο		N. A. ἄμφω	
G. δυοῖν, δυεῖν		G. D. ἀμφοῖν.	
D. δυσὶ in the poets.			

Τρεῖς and τέσσαρες are without singular or dual.

N. τρεῖς, τρία	N. τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα
G. τριῶν	G. τεσσάρων
D. τρισὶ	D. τέσσαρσι
A. τρεῖς, τρία.	A. τέσσαρας, τέσσαρα.

Cardinal numbers, from four to a hundred, are not declined ; but beyond this they are declinable.

Πέντε, 5	ἑν-δεκα, 11
ἕξ, 6	δύ-δεκα, 12
ἑπτὰ, 7	τρὶς-καί-δεκα, 13
ὀκτώ, 8	τεσσαρα-καί-δεκα, 14
ἐννέα, 9	πεντε-καί-δεκα, 15
δέκα, 10	ἑκ-καί-δεκα, 16

ἑπτα-καί-δεκα, 17
 ὀκτω-καί-δεκα, 18
 ἑννεα-καί-δεκα, 19
 εἴκοσι, 20
 εἴκοσι-εἷς, 21
 εἴκοσι-δύο, 22
 εἴκοσι-τρεῖς, 23, &c.
 τριάκοντα, 30
 τριακοντα-εἷς, 31
 τριακοντα-δύο, 32, &c.
 τεσσαράκοντα, 40
 πενήκοντα, 50
 ἑξήκοντα, 60
 ἑβδομήκοντα, 70
 ὀγδοήκοντα, 80
 ἑννεήκοντα, 90
 ἑκατὸν, 100
 διακόσιοι, αἰ, α, 200
 τριακόσιοι, αἰ, α, 300
 τεσσαρακόσιοι, αἰ, α, 400
 πεντακόσιοι, αἰ, α, 500

ἑξακόσιοι, αἰ, α, 600
 ἑπτακόσιοι, αἰ, α, 700
 ὀκτακόσιοι, αἰ, α, 800
 ἑννεακόσιοι, αἰ, α, 900
 χίλιοι, αἰ, α, 1000
 δισχίλιον, αἰ, α, 2000
 τρισχίλιοι, αἰ, α, 3000
 τετρακισχίλιοι, αἰ, α, 4000
 πεντακισχίλιοι, αἰ, α, 5000
 ἑξακισχίλιοι, αἰ, α, 6000
 ἑπτακισχίλιοι, αἰ, α, 7000
 ὀκτακισχίλιοι, αἰ, α, 8000
 ἑννεακισχίλιοι, αἰ, α, 9000
 μύριοι, αἰ, α, 10,000
 δισμύριοι, αἰ, α, 20,000
 τρισμύριοι, αἰ, α, 30,000
 πεντακισμύριοι, αἰ, α, 50,000
 δεκακισμύριοι, αἰ, α, 100,000
 εἰκοσακισμύριοι, αἰ, α, 200,000
 τριακοντακισμύριοι, αἰ, α, 300,000
 ἑκατοντακισμύριοι, αἰ, α, 1,000,000

Ordinals.

Πρῶτος, *first*
 δεῦτερος, *second*
 τρίτος, *third*
 τέταρτος, *fourth*
 πέμπτος, *fifth*
 ἕκτος, *sixth*
 ἑβδομος, *seventh*
 ὀγδοος, *eighth*
 ἑννατος, *ninth*
 δέκατος, *tenth*
 ἑνδέκατος, *eleventh*
 δωδέκατος, *twelfth*

τρισκαιδέκατος, *thirteenth*
 τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, *fourteenth*, &c.
 εἰκοστὸς, *twentieth*
 εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, *twenty-first*, &c.
 τριακοστὸς, *thirtieth*
 τεσσαρακοστὸς, *fortieth*
 πεντηκοστὸς, *fiftieth*, &c.
 ἑκατοστὸς, *hundredth*
 διακοσιοστὸς, *two hundredth*, &c.
 χιλιοστὸς, *thousandth*, &c.
 μυριοστὸς, *ten thousandth*
 ἑκατοντακισμυριοστὸς, *millionth*.

Besides these there are numerals which signify the order of days : as, *τριταῖος*, *the third day*, and so forth.

The Greeks express numbers by the following letters :

α 1	β 2	γ 3	δ 4	ε 5	ς 6	ζ 7	η 8	θ 9
ι 10	κ 20	λ 30	μ 40	ν 50	ξ 60	ο 70	π 80	ϛ 90
ρ 100	σ 200	τ 300	υ 400	φ 500	χ 600	ψ 700	ω 800	ϑ 900

Over these different letters is placed an accent, as may be seen in the foregoing table. But if the number of a thousand or upwards is to be expressed, the mark is written underneath: as, α *a thousand*, β *two thousand*, ι *ten thousand*, ρ *hundred thousand*, ϑ *nine hundred thousand*.

Numbers which exceed these are written rather with whole words than with marks; but if these numbers are compound, they are written thus: ια' *eleven*, κβ' *twenty-two*, λγ' *thirty-three*, ρδ' *hundred and four*, ἔτος αωμ' *the year 1840*.

There is another plan likewise of expressing numbers, by using six of the capital letters; as, I signifies *one*, Π *five*, Δ *ten*, Η *hundred*, Χ *thousand*, Μ *ten thousand*.

Numbers between these are expressed by doubling and compounding them; as, ΙΙ *two*, ΔΠΙΙΙ *eighteen*, &c.

The letter Π being so written as to include within it any one of these large letters, excepting I, signifies that it is to be taken for five times the amount; as, ΙΠ stands for *five times ten*, i. e. *fifty*; ΙΠΙ *five hundred*; ΙΠΧ *five thousand*; ΙΠΠΙ *fifty thousand*: as, ΙΠΠΙ *fifty-six*, and so in like manner with any other number.

The third way of reckoning is by the order of the letters in the alphabet, on which plan the books of the Iliad are numbered.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The positive degree has eleven endings: αρ, ας, εις, ην, ης, ις, ξ, ος, ους, υς, ων.

Adjectives in ος, whose penultima is *long*, form their comparative by changing ς into *τερος*, and their superlative by chang-

ing it into *τατος*: as, *σεμνός*, *venerable*; *φαῦλος*, *wicked*; *πρᾶος*, *mild*. Thus:

M. ὁ σεμνός,	σεμνότερος,	σεμνότατος.
F. ἡ φαύλη,	φαυλοτέρα,	φαυλοτάτη.
N. τὸ πρᾶον,	πρᾶότερον,	πρᾶότατον.

But if the penultima be *short*, *o* is changed into *ω*; as, *φρόνιμος*, *φρονιμώτερος*, *φρονιμώτατος*, *prudent*, &c.

If however the penultima be doubtful, *o* is either kept or changed into *ω*, as it is long or short; as, *ἱκᾶνος*, *useful* (long) *ἱκᾶν-ότερος*, *ότατος*; *ἱκᾶνος* (short) *ἱκᾶν-ώτερος*, *ώτατος*.

The rest of the adjectives are compared after the following methods:

Those which end in *αρ*, *ις*, *ους*, and in *εις*, form their comparison from the masculine singular, by adding *τερος* and *τατος*; as,

Μάκαρ,	μακάρτερος,	μακάρτατος,	<i>happy</i> .
Γαστρίς,	γαστρίστερος,	γαστρίστατος,	<i>gluttonous</i> .
Ἄπλοῦς,	ἀπλούστερος,	ἀπλούστατος,	<i>simple</i> .

εις however loses its *ι*; as,

Χαρίεις,	χαριέστερος,	χαριέστατος,	<i>gracious</i> .
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Those which end in *ας*, *ης*, and *υς*, form their comparison from the neuter singular; as,

Μέλας, N. αν,	μελάντερος,	μελάντατος,	<i>black</i> .
Εύσεβης, N. ἐς,	εὐσεβέστερος,	εὐσεβέστατος,	<i>pious</i> .
Εὐρύς, N. ὺ,	εὐρύτερος,	εὐρύτατος,	<i>wide</i> .

But *υς* is often changed into *ίων* and *ιστος*; as,

Εὐρύς,	εὐρίων,	εὐριστος.
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Such as end in *ην* and *ων* form their comparison from the masculine plural; as,

Τέρην, N. pl. ενες,	τερενέστερος,	τερενέστατος,	<i>tender</i> .
Σώφρων, N. pl. ονες,	σωφρονέστερος,	σωφρονέστατος,	<i>discreet</i> .

But those adjectives that end in *ξ* change the ending of the plural nominative *ες* into *ίστερος* and *ίστατος*; as,

Βλάξ, N. pl. βλάκες,	βλακίστερος,	βλακίστατος,	<i>stupid</i> .
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Irregular Comparisons.

Many adjectives in *ος* differ from the general rule ; as,

'Αγαθός, good,	{ ἀμείνων, better, ἀρείων, κρεί-σων, ττων, κάρρων, κράτιστος.	ἀγαθώτατος, best ἄριστος.
'Εσθλός, good,	{ λωτίων, λφών, better, βελτίων, βέλτερος, φέρτερος,	λώϊστος, λῳστος, best. βέλτιστος, βέλτατος. φέρτατος, φέριστος, φέρτιστος.
Καλός, good,	καλλίων, better,	κάλλιστος, best.
Κακός, bad,	{ κακώτερος, κακίων, worse, χειρών, χειρείων,	κάκιστος, worst. χείριστος.
Μικρός, little,	{ μικρότερος, μείων, less, ἐλάσσων, ἥσων,	μικρότατος, μεῖστος, least. ἐλάχιστος. ἥκιστος.
Αἰσχροός, base,	αἰσχιών, baser,	αἰσχιστος, basest.
'Εχθρός, hateful,	ἐχθίων, more hateful,	ἐχθιστος, most hateful.
'Ράδιος, easy,	ῥάων, easier,	ῥῳστος, easiest.
Φίλος, dear,	φίλτερος, dearer,	{ φίλτατος, dearest. φίλιστος in the poets.

Some adjectives with a different ending also vary from the general rule ; as,

Μέγας, great,	{ μέζων, μείζων, μάσων, greater,	μέγιστος, greatest.
Πολύς, much,	πλείων, πλέων, more,	πλεῖστος, most.

The Attics form many in *ιστερος* and *ιστατος*, and some in *έστερος* and *έστατος*, from positives in *ος* ; as,

Λάλος, loquacious, λαλίστερος, λαλίστατος.

Some irregular comparatives in *ων* are thus declined :

Singular.	Dual.
N. πλείων, N. πλεῖον	N. A. πλείονε
G. πλείονος	
D. πλείονι	G. D. πλειόνοιιν
A. πλείονα, πλεία, πλείω, N. πλεῖον	V. πλείονε
V. πλεῖον	
Plural.	
N. V. πλείονες, πλείους, πλεί- ους, N. πλείονα, πλεία, πλείω	D. πλείοσι A. πλείονας, πλείας, πλείους, N. πλείονα, πλεία, πλείω.
G. πλειόνων	

Other parts of speech are likewise compared.

Substantive.

Κέρδος, *gain*, κερδίων, *more lucrative*, κέρδιστος, *most lucrative*.
 Φῶρ, *a thief*, φωρότερος, *more knavish*, φωρότατος, *most knavish*.

Pronoun.

Αὐτός, *he*, αὐτότατος, *he himself*.

Verb.

Φέρω, *to bear*, φέρτερος, *more excellent*, φέρτατος, *most excellent*.
 Δεύω, *to leave*, δεύτερος, *later*, δεύτεατος, *last*.

Participle.

Ἐρῶμένος, *strengthened*, ἐρῶμενέστερος, *stronger*, ἐρῶμενέστατος, *strongest*.

Adverb.

Ἄνω, <i>upward</i> ,	ἀνώτερος, <i>higher</i> ,	ἀνώτατος, <i>highest</i> .
Ἐγγύς, <i>near</i> ,	{ ἐγγύτερος, ἐγγίων, <i>neater</i> ,	ἐγγύτατος, ἐγγιστος, <i>nearest</i> .
Κάτω, <i>beneath</i> ,	κατώτερος, <i>lower</i> ,	κατώτατος, <i>lowest</i> .
Μάλα, <i>very</i> ,	μᾶλλον, <i>more</i> ,	μάλιστα, <i>most</i> .
Πέρα, <i>beyond</i> ,	περαιτέρος, <i>farther</i> ,	περαιτάτος, <i>farthest</i> .
Πόρρω, <i>remote</i> ,	πορρώτερος, <i>remoter</i> ,	πορρώτατος, <i>remotest</i> .

Preposition.

Πρὸ, *before*, πρότερος, *former*, πρότατος, πρόατος, πρῶτος, *first*.
 Ὑπὲρ, *above*, ὑπέρτερος, *higher*, ὑπέρτατος, ὑπατος, *highest*.

THE PRONOUN.

Pronouns are of six kinds :

Primitives : as, ἐγὼ, *I* ; σὺ, *thou* or *you* ; οὗ, *of him*.

Possessives : as, ἐμὸς, *mine* ; σὸς, *thine* ; ἐὸς, *his* ; νῶϊτερος, *our two* ; σφωϊτερος, *your two* ; ἡμέτερος, *our* ; ὑμέτερος, *your* ; σφέτερος, *their*.

Demonstratives : as, οὗτος, *this* ; ἐκεῖνος, *that*.

Relatives : as, αὐτός, *himself* ; ὅς, *who*.

Compounds : ἐμαυτοῦ, *of myself* ; σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself* ; ἐαυτοῦ, *of himself*.

Indefinites : τις, *some one* ; δεῖνα, *a certain one*.

The Primitive Pronouns are thus declined :

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐγὼ	N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ	N. ἡμεῖς
G. ἐμοῦ or μοῦ		G. ἡμῶν
D. ἐμοὶ or μοι	G. D. νῶϊν, νῶν	D. ἡμῖν
A. ἐμὲ or μέ		A. ἡμᾶς.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. σὺ	N. A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ	N. ὑμεῖς
G. σοῦ		G. ὑμῶν
D. σοὶ	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν	D. ὑμῖν
A. σέ		A. ὑμᾶς.
N. wanting	N. A. σφωὲ, σφὲ	N. σφεῖς
G. οὗ		G. σφῶν
D. οἱ	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφίν	D. σφίσι
A. ἔ		A. σφᾶς.

There is no Vocative to σὺ, but the Greeks use ὦ οὗτος instead.

Possessive Pronouns of three genders are declined like adjectives :

ἐμός,	ἐμή,	ἐμόν.	σφωῖτερος,	σφωῖτέρα,	σφωῖτερον.
σός,	σή,	σόν.	ἡμέτερος,	ἡμετέρα,	ἡμέτερον.
ἐός,	ἐή,	ἐόν.	ὕμέτερος,	ὕμετέρα,	ὕμέτερον.
νωῖτερος,	νωῖτέρα,	νωῖτερον.	σφέτερος,	σφετέρα,	σφέτερον.

Demonstrative, relative, and compounded pronouns are declined in the same way, except that they lose the ν final in the neuter singular.

Singular.	Dual.
N. & V. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο	N. A. V. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ
G. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου	
D. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ	G. D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις
A. τοῦτον, ταύτην, τοῦτο	

Plural.
N. & V. οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα
G. τούτων, τούτων, τούτων
D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις
A. τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

In this manner are declined ἐκεῖνος and αὐτός, which have no vocative case.

Compounded Pronouns have no nominative case ; ἐμαντοῦ and σεαυτοῦ, no dual nor plural ; ἑαυτοῦ, the dual only.

G. ἐμαν-τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ	G. σεαυ-τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ
D. ἐμαν-τῶ, τῇ, τῷ	D. σεαυ-τῶ, τῇ, τῷ
A. ἐμαν-τόν, τήν, τό.	A. σεαυ-τόν, τήν, τό.

G. ἐαυ-τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ,	or,	αὐ-τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ
D. ἐαυ-τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,	or,	αὐ-τῷ, τῇ, τῷ
A. ἐαυ-τόν, τήν, τό,	or,	αὐ-τόν, τήν, τό.
G. ἐαυ-τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,	or,	αὐ-τῶν, τῶν, τῶν
D. ἐαυ-τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,	or,	αὐ-τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς
A. ἐαυ-τούς, τὰς, τὰ,	or,	αὐ-τούς, τὰς, τὰ.

Instead of ἐαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, &c. we sometimes find σφῶν αὐτῶν, σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, σφᾶς αὐτούς.

The Indefinite Pronoun δεῖνα, *a certain one*, varies after the following manner, but has neither dual nor plural :

N. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ δείνατος, δεινός, δεῖνα
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ δείνατι, δεινί, δεῖνα
A. τόν, τήν, τὸ δεῖνα.

Τίς, *who?* that asks a question, must be distinguished from τις, *any one*, which is indefinite: the former has the acute accent, the latter the grave.

Τίς interrogative has likewise the accent on the penultima in its cases; τις indefinite, on the ultima, as follows :

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τις, N. τὶ	N. A. τινὲ	N. τινές, N. τινά
G. τινός		G. τινῶν
D. τινὶ	G. D. τινούιν	D. τισὶ
A. τινά, N. τί		A. τινάς, N. τινά.

In like manner is declined ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι; G. οὗτινος, ἡστινος, οὗτινος, &c. which is a compound of ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, and τίς. The neuter singular is distinguished from the conjunction ὅτι, *that*, by a comma; as, ὅ,τι.

THE VERB.

There are three voices of verbs; the active,—the passive,—and the middle, which partakes of the nature of both.

There are thirteen conjugations; six are *barytones*, three are *contracted*, and four end in μι.

The conjugations are distinguished by their characteristic letters.

Three tenses have a characteristic letter; the present, the first future, and the perfect, which in the six *barytone* verbs stands next before the last vowel; though in πτ, κτ, μν, the former letter is the characteristic; namely, π, κ, μ.

The characteristic letters of the *barytone* verbs, from which the other seven conjugations are formed, are as follow :

First Conjugation.

Present.		Future.		Perfect.
	makes		and	
π, as τέρ-πω	Fut. in ψω	τέρ-ψω	Perf. in φα	τέτερ-φα, <i>I delight.</i>
β, as λεί-βω		λεί-ψω		λέλει-φα, <i>I sacrifice.</i>
φ, as γρά-φω		γρά-ψω		γέγρα-φα, <i>I write.</i>
πτ, as τύ-πτω		τύ-ψω		τέτυ-φα, <i>I strike.</i>

Second.

κ, as πλέ-κω	ξω	πλέ-ξω	χα	πέπλε-χα, <i>I fold.</i>
γ, as λέ-γω		λέ-ξω		λέλε-χα, <i>I say.</i>
χ, as βρέ-χω		βρέ-ξω		βέβρε-χα, <i>I water.</i>
κτ, as τί-κτω		τέ-ξω		τέτε-χα, <i>I bring forth.</i>

Third.

τ, as ἀνύ-τω	σω	ἀνύ-σω	κα	ἤνυ-κα, <i>I accomplish.</i>
δ, as ᾄ-δω		ᾄ-σω		ᾗ-κα, <i>I sing.</i>
θ, as πεί-θω		πεί-σω		πέπει-κα, <i>I persuade.</i>

Fourth.

σσ, as πλά-σσω	σω & ξω	πλά-σω	κα & χα	πέπλα-κα, <i>I form.</i>
ττ, as ὀρύ-ττω		ὀρύ-ξω		ὠρυ-χα, <i>I dig.</i>
ζ, as φρά-ζω		φρά-σω		πέφρα-κα, <i>I tell.</i>

Fifth.

λ, as ψάλ-λω	ῶ	ψαλ-ῶ	κα	ἔψαλ-κα, <i>I sing.</i>
μ, as νέ-μω		νεμ-ῶ		νενέμη-κα, <i>I distribute.</i>
ν, as φαί-νω		φαν-ῶ		πέφαγ-κα, <i>I show.</i>
ρ, as σπεί-ρω		σπερ-ῶ		ἔσπαρ-κα, <i>I sow.</i>
μν, as τέ-μνω		τεμ-ῶ		τετέμη-κα, <i>I cut.</i>

Sixth.

^ω pure,	} as τί-ω, σω, τί-σω, κα, τέτι-κα, <i>I honour.</i>			
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The active and middle voices have each eight tenses ; present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first and second aorist, first and second future. The passive voice has one tense in addition to these, the paulo-post-future.

The principal tenses are the present, first future, and perfect ; but in the passive voice, the present, perfect, and second aorist.

The cognate tenses are :

In Passive.

Present			Perfect Pass.
Imperfect	1st Future	Perfect	Pluperfect
2nd Aorist	and	and	Paulo-post-Future
2nd Future	1st Aorist	Pluperfect	1st Aorist
Perfect Mid.			1st Future.

There are five moods : Indicative, Imperative, Optative, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

A verb is called *finite* when it is not in the *infinitive* mood.

When the first person plural ends in *μεν*, there is no first person dual.

When the third person plural end in *σι* or *ται*, the third person dual is the same as the second.

When the third person of a tense ending in *ι* or *ε* comes before a vowel or diphthong, *ν* is added. The poets sometimes use this before a consonant.

The second and third persons singular of the Subjunctive Mood active, and the second person singular of tenses in *μαι*, have *ι* written under the final letters *α*, *η*, *ω*. The same occurs when these vowels come before *μην* in the optative of the perfect passive, throughout the tense.

The aorists are tenses whose signification varies. They are found with the meanings of the perfect, pluperfect, and imperfect ; and sometimes even of the future.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, *I strike* or *am striking*.

S.	τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-εις,	τύπτ-ει
D.		τύπτ-ετον,	τύπτ-ετον
P.	τύπτ-ομεν,	τύπτ-ετε,	τύπτ-ουσι.

Imperfect, *I did strike* or *was striking*.

S.	ἔτυπτ-ον,	ἔτυπτ-ες,	ἔτυπτ-ε
D.		ἐτύπτ-ετον,	ἐτυπτ-έτην
P.	ἐτύπτ-ομεν,	ἐτύπτ-ετε,	ἔτυπτ-ον.

First Future, *I shall* or *will strike*.

S.	τύψ-ω,	τύψ-εις,	τύψ-ει
D.		τύψ-ετον,	τύψ-ετον
P.	τύψ-ομεν,	τύψ-ετε,	τύψ-ουσι.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψ-α,	ἔτυψ-ας,	ἔτυψ-ε
D.		ἐτύψ-ατον,	ἐτυψ-άτην
P.	ἐτύψ-αμεν	ἐτύψ-ατε,	ἔτυψ-αν.

Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυφ-α,	τέτυφ-ας,	τέτυφ-ε
D.		τετύφ-ατον,	τετύφ-ατον
P.	τετύφ-αμεν,	τετύφ-ατε,	τετύφ-ᾱσι.

Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἐτετύφ-ειν,	ἐτετύφ-εις,	ἐτετύφ-ει
D.		ἐτετύφ-ειτον,	ἐτετυφ-είτην
P.	ἐτετύφ-ειμεν,	ἐτετύφ-εῖτε,	ἐτετύφ-εισαν & εσαν.

Second Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυπ-ον,	ἔτυπ-ες,	ἔτυπ-ε
D.		ἐτύπ-ετον,	ἐτυπ-έτην
P.	ἐτύπ-ομεν,	ἐτύπ-ετε,	ἔτυπ-ον.

Second Future, *I shall or will strike.*

S.	τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-εῖς,	τυπ-εῖ
D.		τυπ-εῖτον,	τυπ-εῖτον
P.	τυπ-οῦμεν,	τυπ-εῖτε,	τυπ-οῦσι.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, *strike.*

S.	τύπτ-ε,	τυπτ-έτω
D.	τύπτ-ετον,	τυπτ-έτων
P.	τύπτ-ετε,	τυπτ-έτωσαν.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύψ-ον,	τυψ-άτω
D.	τύψ-ατον,	τυψ-άτων
P.	τύψ-ατε,	τυψ-άτωσαν.

Perfect and Pluperfect, *have struck.*

S.	τέτυφ-ε,	τετυφ-έτω
D.	τετύφ-ετον,	τετυφ-έτων
P.	τετύφ-ετε,	τετυφ-έτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύπ-ε,	τυπ-έτω
D.	τύπ-ετον,	τυπ-έτων
P.	τύπ-ετε,	τυπ-έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

The sign of the optative mood is, εἴθε, *I wish*.

Pres. and Imp. *I may be striking.*

S. τύπτ-οιμι,	τύπτ-οις,	τύπτ-οι
D.	τύπτ-οιτον,	τυπτ-οίτην
P. τύπτ-οιμεν,	τύπτ-οιτε,	τύπτ-οιεν.

First Future, *I may hereafter strike.*

S. τύψ-οιμι,	τύψ-οις,	τύψ-οι
D.	τύψ-οιτον,	τυψ-οίτην
P. τύψ-οιμεν,	τύψ-οιτε,	τύψ-οιεν.

First Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S. τύψ-αιμι,	τύψ-αις,	τύψ-αι
D.	τύψ-αιτον,	τυψ-αίτην
P. τύψ-αιμεν,	τύψ-αιτε,	τύψ-αιεν.

The Æolic Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S. τύψ-εια,	τύψ-ειας,	τύψ-ειε
D.	τυψ-είατον,	τυψ-ειάτην
P. τυψ-είαμεν,	τυψ-είατε,	τύψ-ειαν.

Perf. and Pluperf. *I may have been striking.*

S. τετύφ-οιμι,	τετύφ-οις,	τετύφ-οι
D.	τετύφ-οιτον,	τετυφ-οίτην
P. τετύφ-οιμεν,	τετύφ-οιτε,	τετύφ-οιεν.

Second Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S. τύπ-οιμι,	τύπ-οις,	τύπ-οι
D.	τύπ-οιτον,	τυπ-οίτην
P. τύπ-οιμεν,	τύπ-οιτε,	τύπ-οιεν.

Second Future, *I may have struck.*

S. τυπ-οῖμι,	τυπ-οῖς,	τυπ-οῖ
D.	τυπ-οῖτον,	τυπ-οίτην
P. τυπ-οῖμεν,	τυπ-οῖτε,	τυπ-οῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The sign of the subjunctive mood is, *ἐάν, if.*

Pres. and Imp. *I should strike.*

S. τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-ης,	τύπτ-η
D.	τύπτ-ητον,	τύπτ-ητον
P. τύπτ-ωμεν,	τύπτ-ητε,	τύπτ-ωσι.

First Aorist, *I should have struck.*

S. τύψ-ω,	τύψ-ης,	τύψ-η
D.	τύψ-ητον,	τύψ-ητον
P. τύψ-ωμεν,	τύψ-ητε,	τύψ-ωσι.

Perf. and Pluperf. *I should have been striking.*

S. τετύφ-ω,	τετύφ-ης,	τετύφ-η
D.	τετύφ-ητον,	τετύφ-ητον
P. τετύφ-ωμεν,	τετύφ-ητε,	τετύφ-ωσι.

Second Aorist, *I should have struck.*

S. τύπ-ω,	τύπ-ης,	τύπ-η
D.	τύπ-ητον,	τύπ-ητον
P. τύπ-ωμεν,	τύπ-ητε,	τύπ-ωσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imp.	τύπτ-ειν, <i>to strike.</i>
First Future,	τύψ-ειν, <i>to be about to strike.</i>
First Aorist,	τύψ-αι, <i>to have struck.</i>
Perf. and Pluperf.	τετυφ-έναι, <i>to have been striking.</i>
Second Aorist,	τυπ-εῖν, <i>to have struck.</i>
Second Future,	τυπ-εῖν, <i>to be about to strike.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

The Participles are for the most part declined like adjectives, those of the Perfect and the Second Future being excepted. Those which end in *ων* are declined like *ἐκὼν*, and that in *ας* like *παῖς*.

Present and Imperfect, *striking*.

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>τύπτ-ων</i> ,	<i>τύπτ-ουσα</i> ,	<i>τύπτ-ον</i>
G. <i>τύπτ-οντος</i> ,	<i>τυπτ-ούσης</i> ,	<i>τύπτ-οντος</i> , &c.

First Future, *being about to strike*.

N. <i>τύψ-ων</i> ,	<i>τύψ-ουσα</i> ,	<i>τύψ-ον</i>
G. <i>τύψ-οντος</i> ,	<i>τυψ-ούσης</i> ,	<i>τύψ-οντος</i> , &c.

First Aorist, *having struck*.

N. <i>τύψ-ας</i> ,	<i>τύψ-ασα</i> ,	<i>τύψ-αν</i>
G. <i>τύψ-αντος</i> ,	<i>τυψ-άσης</i> ,	<i>τύψ-αντος</i> , &c.

Second Aorist, *having struck*.

N. <i>τυπ-ὼν</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦσα</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ὸν</i>
G. <i>τυπ-όντος</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ούσης</i> ,	<i>τυπ-όντος</i> , &c.

Perfect and Pluperfect, *who has been striking*.

Singular.

N. <i>τετυφ-ῶς</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖα</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ὸς</i>
G. <i>τετυφ-ότος</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίας</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότος</i>
D. <i>τετυφ-ότι</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίᾱ</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότι</i>
A. <i>τετυφ-ότα</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίαν</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ὸς</i>
V. <i>τετυφ-ῶς</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖα</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ός</i> .

Dual.

N. A. <i>τετυφ-ότε</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖᾱ</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότε</i>
G. D. <i>τετυφ-ότοιιν</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίαιν</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ύτοιιν</i>
V. <i>τετυφ-ότε</i>	<i>τετυφ-υῖα</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότε</i> .

Plural.

N. <i>τετυφ-ότες</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖαι</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότα</i>
G. <i>τετυφ-ότων</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υιῶν</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότων</i>
D. <i>τετυφ-όσι</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίαις</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-όσι</i>
A. <i>τετυφ-ότας</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υίας</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότα</i>
V. <i>τετυφ-ότες</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-υῖαι</i> ,	<i>τετυφ-ότα</i> .

Second Future, *being about to strike*.

N. <i>τυπ-ῶν</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦσα</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦν</i>
G. <i>τυπ-οῦντος</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ούσης</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦντος</i>
D. <i>τυπ-οῦντι</i> ,	<i>τυπ-ούση</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦντι</i>
A. <i>τυπ-οῦντα</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦσαν</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦν</i>
V. <i>τυπ-ῶν</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦσα</i> ,	<i>τυπ-οῦν</i> , &c.

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Active Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτ-ω	τύπτ-ε	τύπτ-οιμι	τύπτ-ω	τύπτ-ειν	τύπτ-ων
Imperf.	ἔτυπτ-ον					
1 Fut.	τύψ-ω	τύψ-ον	τύψ-οιμι	τύψ-ω	τύψ-ειν	τύψ-ων
1 Aor.	ἔτυψ-α		τύψ-αιμι		τύψ-αι	τύψ-ας
Perf.	τέτυφ-α	τέτυφ-ε	τετύφ-οιμι	τετύφ-ω	τετυφ-έναι	τετυφ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἔτετύφ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἔτυπ-ον	τύπε	τύπ-οιμι	τύπ-ω	τυπ-εῖν	τυπ-ών
2 Fut.	τυπ-ῶ		τυπ-οῖμι		τυπ-εῖν	τυπ-ῶν

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	λέγ-ω	λέγ-ε	λέγ-οιμι	λέγ-ω	λέγ-ειν	λέγ-ων
Imperf.	ἔλεγ-ον					
1 Fut.	λέξ-ω	λέξ-ον	λέξ-οιμι	λέξ-ω	λέξ-ειν	λέξ-ων
1 Aor.	ἔλεξ-α		λέξ-αιμι		λέξ-αι	λέξ-ας
Perf.	λέλεχ-α	λέλεχ-ε	λέλεχ-οιμι	λελέχ-ω	λελεχ-έναι	λελεχ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἐλελέχ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἔλεγ-ον	λέγ-ε	λέγ-οιμι	λέγ-ω	λεγ-εῖν	λεγ-ών
2 Fut.	λεγ-ῶ		λεγ-οῖμι		λεγ-εῖν	λεγ-ῶν

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	πείθ-ω	πείθ-ε	πείθ-οιμι	πείθ-ω	πείθ-ειν	πείθ-ων
Imperf.	ἔπειθ-ον					
1 Fut.	πείσ-ω	πείσ-ον	πείσ-οιμι	πείσ-ω	πείσ-ειν	πείσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἔπεισ-α		πείσ-αιμι		πείσ-αι	πείσ-ας
Perf.	πέπεικ-α	πέπεικ-ε	πεπείκ-οιμι	πεπείκ-ω	πεπείκ-έναι	πεπείκ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἔπεπείκ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἔπιθ-ον	πίθ-ε	πίθ-οιμι	πίθ-ω	πιθ-εῖν	πιθ-ών
2 Fut.	πιθ-ῶ		πιθ-οῖμι		πιθ-εῖν	πιθ-ῶν

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ε	φράζ-οιμι	φράζ-ω	φράζ-ειν	φράζ-ων
Imperf.	ἔφραζ-ον					
1 Fut.	φράσ-ω	φράσ-ον	φράσ-οιμι	φράσ-ω	φράσ-ειν	φράσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἔφρασ-α		φράσ-αιμι	φράσ-ω	φράσ-αι	φράσ-ας
Perf.	πέφρακ-α	πέφρακ-ε	πεφράκ-οιμι	πεφράκ-ω	πεφρακ-έναι	πεφρακ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἔπεφράκ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἔφραδ-ον	φράδ-ε	φράδ-οιμι	φράδ-ω	φραδ-εῖν	φραδ-ών
2 Fut.	φραδ-ῶ		φραδ-οῖμι		φραδ-εῖν	φραδ-ῶν

Fifth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	σπεῖρ-ω	σπεῖρ-ε	σπεῖρ-οιμι	σπεῖρ-ω	σπεῖρ-ειν	σπεῖρ-ων
Imperf.	ἔσπειρ-ον					
1 Fut.	ἔσπερ-ῶ	σπεῖρ-ον	σπερ-οῖμι	σπεῖρ-ω	σπερ-εῖν	σπερ-ῶν
1 Aor.	ἔσπειρ-α		σπεῖρ-αιμι		σπεῖρ-αι	σπεῖρ-ας
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-α	ἔσπαρκ-ε	ἐσπάρκ-οιμι	ἐσπάρκ-ω	ἐσπαρκ-έναι	ἐσπαρκ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἔσπαρ-ον	σπάρ-ε	σπάρ-οιμι	σπάρ-ω	σπαρ-εῖν	σπαρ-ῶν
2 Fut.	σπαρ-ῶ		σπαρ-οῖμι		σπαρ-εῖν	σπαρ-ῶν

Sixth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀκού-ω	ἄκου-ε	ἀκού-οιμι	ἀκού-ω	ἀκού-ειν	ἀκού-ων
Imperf.	ἤκου-ον					
1 Fut.	ἀκούσ-ω	ἄκουσ-ον	ἀκούσ-οιμι	ἀκούσ-ω	ἀκούσ-ειν	ἀκούσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἤκουσ-α		ἀκούσ-αιμι		ἀκούσ-αι	ἀκούσ-ας
Perf.	ἤκουκ-α	ἤκουκ-ε	ἤκούκ-οιμι	ἤκούκ-ω	ἤκουκ-έναι	ἤκουκ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἤκούκ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἤκο-ον	ἄκο-ε	ἀκό-οιμι	ἀκού-ω	ἀκο-εῖν	ἀκο-ῶν
2 Fut.	ἀκο-ῶ		ἀκο-οῖμι		ἀκο-εῖν	ἀκο-ῶν

FORMATION OF TENSES.

The Present.

The Present Tense is the theme or root of the verb ; as, *τύπτω*.

The Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the first person singular of the *Present*, by changing *ω* into *ον*, and placing the *augment* before it ; as, *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπτον*.

There are two augments ; the syllabic and the temporal. The syllabic augment is *ε*, which is used when verbs begin with a consonant ; for then *ε* is placed before the imperfect, the pluperfect, the first and second aorist in the *indicative* mood ; but in no other.

The temporal augment is only used where a verb begins with a *changeable* vowel or a *changeable* diphthong.

The changeable vowels are *α, ε, ο* : *α* and *ε* are changed into *η* ; as, *ἀκούω*, *I hear*, *ἤκουον* ; *ἐρείδω*, *I strengthen*, *ἤρειδον* : and *ο* is changed into *ω* ; as, *ὀρύττω*, *I dig*, *ὠρυττον*.

The changeable diphthongs are *αι, αυ, οι* : *αι* is changed into *η* ; as, *αἶρω*, *I take away*, *ἤρον* : *αυ* into *ηυ* ; as, *αὐξάνω*, *I increase*, *ἠῦξανον* : *οι* into *ω* ; as, *οἰκίζω*, *I build*, *ᾠκίζον*.

If a verb should begin with an unchangeable vowel or an unchangeable diphthong, all the tenses will begin alike.

The unchangeable vowels are *η, ι, υ, ω* : as, *ἡχέω*, *I sound*, *ἤχεον* ; *ἰξεύω*, *I lay snares*, *ἴξευον* ; *ὕβριζω*, *I insult*, *ὔβριζον* ; *ὤθω*, *I urge on*, *ὤθον*.

The unchangeable diphthongs are *ει, ευ, ου* ; as, *εικάζω*, *I liken*, *εἵκαζον* ; *εὐθύνω*, *I direct*, *εὐθυνον* ; *οὐτάζω*, *I wound*, *οὔταζον*. But *ευ* is changed by the Attics into *ηυ* ; as, *εὔχομαι*, *I pray*, *ἠυχόμην*.

Observations.

The Attics change the syllabic augment *ε* into the temporal *η* ; as, *ἔμελλον*, *ἤμελλον*, *I was about to be*.

The Attics place *ε* before verbs that begin with *ο* or *ω* ; as, *ὀράω*, *I see*, *ἐώραον*.

The poets place *ε* before the aorists, whether they begin with a vowel or a diphthong ; as, *ἔειπα* for *εἶπα*, *I said*. If a verb begins with *ρ*, it is doubled after the augment ; as, *ρίπτω*, *I throw*, *ἔρριπτον*.

There are four verbs beginning with α, which do not take the augment; as, ἄω, *I breathe*, ἄον; ἄτρω, *I hear*, ἄτιον; ἀηθέσσω, *I am unaccustomed*, ἀήθεσσον; ἀηδίζομαι, *I am wearied with*, ἀηδιζόμεν.

Some verbs that begin with ε take ι after ε for their augment; as, ἔχω, *I have*, εἶχον; ἔλω, *I take*, εἶλον. So ἔλκω, ἐλκύω, ἐλκίζω, *I draw*; ἔρπω, ἐρπύζω, *I creep*; ἐστήκω, *I stand*; ἔπομαι, *I follow*; ἐρέω, *I say*; ἐστιάω, *I entertain*; ἔζω, *I sit*; ἐάω, *I suffer*; ἔω, *I put on*; ἔρνω, *I draw*; ἔθω, ἐθίζω, *I accustom*; ἐργάζομαι, *I labour*; ἔπω, *I say*, εἶπον; which last retains the augment through all its moods. But ἐορτάζω, *I feast*, makes ἐορτάζον and ἐώρταζον.

Some verbs beginning with οι have no augment; as, οἰακίζω, *I steer*; οἰνίζω, *I smell of wine*; οἰωνίζομαι, *I augur*; οἰόομαι, *I suppose*; οἰμάω, *I rush upon*; and some others. But οἰνοχοέω, *I pour out wine*, and οἰμώζω, *I bewail*, receive or omit the augment.

The Augment of Compound Verbs.

Verbs that are compounded with a preposition, or with the adverbs δυσ and εν before a changeable vowel or diphthong, have their augment in the middle; as, ἐναλλάττω, *I exchange*, ἐνήλλαττον; προσβάλλω, *I add*, προσέβαλλον; δυσαραστέω, *I displease*, δυσηρέστεον; εὐεργετέω, *I benefit*, εὐηργέτεον. The rest have the augment in the beginning; as, φιλοσοφέω, *I philosophize*, ἐφιλοσόφειν; ἀφρονέω, *I am foolish*, ἡφρόνεον; δυστυχέω, *I am unhappy*, ἐδυστύχεον.

A preposition that ends in a vowel, compounded with a verb that begins with one, loses its final vowel; as, ἐπέχω, *I restrain*, not ἐπιέχω; κατοικέω, *I inhabit*, not καταοικέω; παρέβαλλον, *I did cast*, not παραέβαλλον. But περί and πρό, and sometimes ἀμφι, retain theirs; as, περιέχω, προάγω, ἀμφιελίσσω or ἀμφελίσσω; and πρό is often contracted; as, προέχω, προῦχω.

If the verb begins with an aspirated vowel, the preposition changes its last tenuis into the corresponding aspirate; as, καθάπτομαι, from κατὰ and ἄπτομαι.

Observations.

Some few verbs, that begin with a preposition, have the augment in the beginning; as, ἀνοίγω, *I open*, ἡνοιγον; ἀντιβόλέω, *I meet*, ἡντιβόλεον; &c.

Some take the augment both in the beginning and the middle; as, ἐνοχλέω, *I disturb*, ἡνώχλεον; ἀνορθόω, *I correct*, ἡνώρθοον.

The Ionics sometimes throw off the augment altogether; as, *τύπτον* for *ἔτυπτον*, *τύψα* for *ἔτυψα*, *τετύφειν* for *ἔτετύφειν*, *τύπον* for *ἔτυπον*.

The First Future.

The first Future is formed from the first person singular of the Present, by changing the last syllable, as follows:

1st Conj.	changes	π, β, φ, πτ,	into	ψω.
2nd	_____	κ, γ, χ, κτ,	—	ξω.
3rd	_____	τ, δ, θ,	—	σω.
4th	_____	σσ, ττ, ζ,	—	σω and ξω.
5th	_____	λ, μ, ν, ρ, μν,	—	λῶ, μῶ, νῶ, ρῶ, circumflexed.
6th	_____	ω pure,	—	σω.

The penultima of the first Future is generally *long*.

Except verbs of the fourth conjugation in *άζω* and *ίζω*, which make the penultima *short*; as, *θαυμάζω*, *I wonder*, *θαυμάσω*; *λακτίζω*, *I kick*, *λακτίσω*.

Except also verbs of the fifth conjugation, where it is made short in three ways: either by striking out the second consonant; as, *τέμνω*, *I cut*, *τέμῶ*: or the second vowel of the diphthong; as, *φαίνω*, *I shew*, *φᾶνῶ*: or by making the doubtful vowel short; as, *κρίνω*, *I judge*, *κρίνῶ*.

Of verbs that end in *σσω* and *ττω*, some form their Future in *σω*, others in *ξω*, and others in both; which attentive reading will teach.

Many verbs in *ζω* form their Future in *ξω*; as, *δαίζω*, *I divide*; *ἐναρίζω*, *I slay*; *κράζω*, *I cry out*; *μαστιίζω*, *I flog*; *οἰμῶζω*, *I deplore*; *ρέζω*, *I perform*; *στάζω*, *I drop*; *σφάζω*, *I kill*: a few end in *γζω*; as, *κλάζω*, *I make a clamour*; *πλάζω*, *I seduce*: and some in *ξω* and *σω*; as, *ἀρπάζω*, *I snatch*; *βάζω*, *I speak*; *βαστάζω*, *I carry*; *θερίζω*, *I reap*; *παίζω*, *I play*. But *σαλπίζω*, *I sound a trumpet*, makes it in *σω* and *γζω*.

Dissyllables in *έω* form the Future in *εύσω*; as, *πλέω*, *I sail*, *πλεύσω*; *ρέω*, *I flow*, *ρεύσω*: except *δέω*, *I bind*, which makes *δήσω*.

Some futures take the aspirate letter for the tenuis; as, *θρέψω*, from *τρέφω*, *I nourish*; *θρέξω*, from *τρέχω*, *I run*; *θύψω*, from *τύφω*, *I smoke*: or the double letter for the aspirate; as, *ἔξω*, from *ἔχω*, *I have*.

In polysyllables of the fourth conjugation the Attics drop *ζ*, and circumflex *ῶ*; as, *νομίζω*, *I think*, *νομιῶ*; *βαδίζομαι*, *I march*, *βαδιοῦμαι*.

The Dorics change *ζω* into *σδω*; as, *κωμάσδω*, for *κωμάζω*,

I sport: and make the Future in $\sigma\omega$ and $\xi\omega$; as, $\betaαδίζω$, $\betaαδίσω$ and $\betaαδίξω$.

The Æolics change the Future $\rho\omega$ into $\rho\sigma\omega$; as, $\delta\acute{\rho}\omega$, *I excite*, $\delta\acute{\rho}\omega$, $\delta\acute{\rho}\sigma\omega$.

The poets often drop the σ in the Future of the sixth conjugation; as, $\delta\acute{\eta}\omega$, *I will find*, for $\delta\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$; $\kappaλείω$, *I will shut*, for $\kappaλείσ\omega$; and $\kappaέω$ or $\kappaείω$, *I will lie down*, for $\kappaέσ\omega$.

First Aorist.

The first Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the first Future, by changing ω into α , and placing the augment before it; as, $\tauύψω$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tauυψα$.

The penultima of the first Aorist is mostly *long*, and therefore in the fifth conjugation α is changed into η ; as, $\psiαλ\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\etaλα$: ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$; as, $\sigmaπερ\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigmaπειρα$.

Verbs of the fourth conjugation, whose future ends in $\alpha\sigma\omega$ and $\iota\sigma\omega$, make the penultima of this tense *short*; as, $\acute{\alpha}\gammaορ\alpha\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\gamma\acute{o}\rho\alpha\sigmaα$; $\acute{\alpha}\kappaοντ\iota\sigma\omega$, $\acute{\eta}\kappa\acute{o}\nu\tau\iota\sigmaα$.

There are five first Aorists which do not assume the characteristic letter of the first Future: $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\etaκα$, *I placed*; $\acute{\epsilon}\deltaωκα$, *I gave*; $\acute{\eta}\kappaα$, *I sent*; $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\piα$, *I said*; $\acute{\eta}\nuεγα$, *I bore*.

The following first Aorists drop the σ of the Future: $\chiέω$, *I pour*, which makes $\acute{\epsilon}\chiευα$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\chiεα$; $\kappaαίω$, *I burn*, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\etaα$; $\sigmaεύω$, *I move*, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigmaευα$; $\acute{\alpha}\lambdaεύω$, *I avoid*, $\acute{\eta}\lambdaευα$; and $\acute{\alpha}\kappaέω$, *I heal*, $\acute{\eta}\kappaεια$.

The Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the first person singular of the first Future, as follows:

1st Conj.	changes	$\psi\omega$	into	$\phi\alpha$.
2nd	_____	$\xi\omega$	—	$\chi\alpha$.
3rd	_____	$\sigma\omega$	—	$\kappa\alpha$.
4th	_____	{	$\sigma\omega$	— $\kappa\alpha$,
			$\&$	
		{	$\xi\omega$	— $\chi\alpha$.
5th	_____		ω	— $\kappa\alpha$, but $\mu\omega$ into $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$.
6th	_____		$\sigma\omega$	— $\kappa\alpha$.

And the first letter¹ of the Present tense is placed with ϵ before it, if the verb begins with a simple consonant, or with a mute before a liquid; as, $\tauύπτω$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tauτυφα$; $\gammaράφω$, $\gammaέγραφα$. In all other cases ϵ only is prefixed; as, $\zetaάω$, *I live*, $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\etaκα$; $\sigmaκάπτω$, *I dig*, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigmaκαφα$.

¹ This repetition of the first letter is called the reduplication.

When a verb begins with an aspirate letter, its tenuis is put instead of it ; as, *θύω*, *I sacrifice*, *τέθυκα*. If it begins with ρ, ρ is doubled, and ε is placed before it ; as, *ρίπτω*, *I hurl*, *ῥέριφα*.

If a verb begins with a changeable vowel or diphthong, the Perfect will have the same first letter as the Imperfect ; as, *ἤκουον*, *ἤκουκα*, from *ἀκούω*.

Dissyllables of the fifth conjugation, except those in μῶ, change the ε of the first Future into α in the Perfect ; as, *στέλλω*, *I send*, *στελῶ*, *ἔσταλκα*.

Dissyllables in είνω, ίνω, ύνω, cast off the ν of the Future, in forming the Perfect ; as, *κτείνω*, *I slay*, *κτενῶ*, *ἔκτακα* ; *κρίνω*, *I judge*, *κρινῶ*, *κέκρικα* ; *θύνω*, *I rush headlong*, *θυνῶ*, *τέθυκα*. The rest change ν into γ : as, *φαίνω*, *I show*, *πέφαγκα* ; *μολύνω*, *I pollute*, *μεμόλυγκα*.

Verbs that begin with κτ or μν repeat only the former letter : as, *κτάομαι*, *I possess*, *κέκτημαι* ; *μνάομαι*, *I remember*, *μέμνημαι*. *Κτείνω* must be excepted, which makes *ἔκτακα*.

Before verbs that begin with α, ε, ο, short, the Attics place the first two letters of the Present tense ; and the third syllable is made short, should the Perfect have more than three syllables ; as, *ἀλήθω*, *I grind*, *ἤληκα*, *ἀλήλεκα*.

If a verb begins with λ or μ, the Attics place ει before it ; as, *εἵληφα*, from the obsolete verb *λήβω*, *I take* ; *μείρομαι*, *I allot*, *εἵμαρμαι*, whence we have *εἵμαρμένη*, *lot*, *fate*.

In dissyllables of the first and second conjugation the Attics change ε, the penultima of the Present, into ο ; as, *στρέφω*, *I turn*, *ἔστροφα* ; *κλέπτω*, *I steal*, *κέκλοφα*.

The Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the first person singular of the Perfect, by changing α into ειν ; and placing the augment ε before it, if the Perfect begins with a consonant ; as, *τέτυφα*, *ἔτετύφειν*.

If the Perfect begins with a vowel, the Pluperfect begins with the same.

The Second Aorist.

The second Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the Present, by changing ω into ον, prefixing the augment, and retaining the characteristic letter of the Present ; as, *γράφω*, *ἔγραφον* ; *τύπτω*, *ἔτυπον*.

The penultima of the second Aorist is generally short ; and

therefore if the penultima of the Present be long by position, the latter consonant is dropped; as, *κάμνω, I labour, ἔκαμον.*

In order to distinguish the second Aorist from the Imperfect, the vowels and diphthongs of the Present are changed in the penultima of the second Aorist, as thus:

ε	} is changed into α	} as	δέρω, <i>I flay</i> , ἔδαρον.
η			λήθω, <i>I lie hid</i> , ἔλαθον.
ω			τρώγω, <i>I eat</i> , ἔτραγον.
αι			καίω, <i>I burn</i> , ἔκαον.
αυ			παύω, <i>I make to cease</i> , ἔπαον.
ευ into υ	}	}	φεύγω, <i>I fly</i> , ἔφυγον.
ου into ο			ακούω, <i>I hear</i> , ἤκοον.
ει into ι			λείπω, <i>I leave</i> , ἔλιπον.

But *ἔλεγον*, from *λέγω, I say*; *ἔβλεπον*, from *βλέπω, I see*; *ἔφλεγον*, from *φλέγω, I burn*, retain ε.

If the first Future of the fourth conjugation ends in *σω*, the second Aorist ends in *δον*; if in *ξω*, in *γον*; as *φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον*; *τάττω, τάξω, ἔταγον*.

In dissyllables of the fifth conjugation *ει* is changed into *α*; as, *σπείρω, ἔσπαρον*: but in trisyllables into *ε*; as, *ὀφείλω, ὤφελον*.

Seven second Aorists are irregularly formed; as,
βλάπτω, I hurt, ἔβλαβον. | *θάπτω, I bury, ἔταφον.*
καλύπτω, I cover, ἐκάλυβον. | *ράπτω, I sew, ἔρραφον.*
κρύπτω, I conceal, ἔκρυβον. | *σκάπτω, I dig, ἔσκαφον.*
βάπτω, I dip, ἔβαφον.

Some verbs also of two syllables have their penultima long: as, *ᾄδω, I sing, ᾄδον*; *ἔλκω, I draw, εἶλκον*. Also a few trisyllables: as, *ἐνέγκω, I bear, ἤνεγκον*; *πέρθω, I lay waste, ἔπαρθον*.

The Ionics sometimes use a reduplication in this tense; as, *κέκαμον* instead of *ἔκαμον, I laboured*.

Verbs of the sixth conjugation, generally speaking, have no second Aorist, second Future, nor Perfect middle.

The Second Future.

The second Future is formed from the first person singular of the second Aorist, by changing *ον* into *ῶ* circumflexed, and dropping the augment; as, *ἔτυπον, τυπῶ*.

In the fifth conjugation the second Future is often the same as the first: as, *ψάλλω, 1 F. ψαλῶ*; *ἔψαλον, 2 F. ψαλῶ*.

The other moods with their tenses are formed from the indicative through all the voices, the like tenses from the like.

The auxiliary verb εἶμι, *I am*, is thus declined :

Indicative Mood.

Present.			Pluperfect.		
S. εἶμι,	εἶς or εἷ,	ἐστὶ	S. ἦμην,	ἦσο,	ἦτο
D.	ἐστὸν,	ἐστὸν	D. ἦμεθον,	ἦσθον,	ἦσθην
P. ἐσμέν,	ἐστέ,	εἰσὶ.	P. ἦμεθα,	ἦσθε,	ἦντο.

Imperfect.			1st Future.		
S. ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ or ἦν	S. ἔσομαι,	ἔσῃ,	ἔσεται
D.	ἦτον,	ἦτην	D. ἐσόμεθον,	ἔσεσθον,	ἔσεσθον
P. ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.	P. ἐσόμεθα,	ἔσεσθε,	ἔσονται.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Pres. ἴσθι or ἔσθι, ἔστω	ἔστων, ἔστων	ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.

Optative Mood.

Present.			1st Future.		
S. εἶην,	εἶης,	εἶη	S. ἐσοίμην,	ἔσοιο,	ἔσοιτο
D.	εἶητον,	εἶήτην	D. ἐσοί-μεθον,	σθον,	σθην
P. εἶημεν,	εἶητε,	εἶησαν.	P. ἐσοίμεθα,	ἔσοισθε,	ἔσوينτο.

Subjunctive Mood.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Pres. ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ	ᾗτον, ᾗτον	ᾧμεν, ᾗτε, ᾧσι.

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. εἶναι.	1 Fut. ἔσεσθαι.
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Participle.

Pres. N. ᾧν,	οὔσα, ὄν,	G. ὄντος,	οὔσης, ὄντος.
1 Fut. N. ἐσόμεν-ος, η,	ον,	G. ἐσομέν-ον, ης,	ου.

Ind.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres. εἶμι } Imp. ἦν } Plup. ἦμην 1 Fut. ἔσομαι	ἴσθι or ἔσθι	εἶην ἐσοίμην	ᾧ	εἶναι ἔσεσθαι	ᾧν ἐσόμενος.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, *I am struck.*

S. τύπτ-ομαι,	τύπτ-η,	τύπτ-εται
D. τυπτ-όμεθον,	τύπτ-εσθον,	τύπτ-εσθον
P. τυπτ-όμεθα,	τύπτ-εσθε,	τύπτ-ονται.

Imperfect, *I was being struck.*

S. έτυπτ-όμην,	έτύπτ-ου,	έτύπτ-ετο
D. έτυπτ-όμεθον,	έτύπτ-εσθον,	έτυπτ-έσθην
P. έτυπτ-όμεθα,	έτύπτ-εσθε,	έτύπτ-οντο.

Perfect, *I have been struck.*

S. τέτυ-μμαι,	τέτυ-ψαι ¹ ,	τέτυ-πται
D. τετύ-μμεθον,	τέτυ-φθον,	τέτυ-φθον
P. τετύ-μμεθα,	τέτυ-φθε,	τετυ-μμένοι εισί.

Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

S. έτετύ-μμην,	έτέτυ-ψο,	έτέτυ-πτο
D. έτετύ-μμεθον,	έτέτυ-φθον,	έτετύ-φθην
P. έτετύ-μμεθα,	έτέτυ-φθε,	τετυ-μμένοι ήσαν.

Paulo-post Future, *I shall soon be struck.*

S. τετύψ-ομαι,	τετύψ-η,	τετύψ-εται
D. τετυψ-όμεθον,	τετύψ-εσθον,	τετύψ-εσθον
P. τετυψ-όμεθα,	τετύψ-εσθε,	τετύψ-ονται.

First Aorist, *I was struck.*

S. έτύφθ-ην,	έτύφθ-ης,	έτύφθ-η
D. έτύφθ-ητον,	έτύφθ-ητον,	έτυφθ-ήτην
P. έτύφθ-ημεν,	έτύφθ-ητε,	έτύφθ-ησαν.

¹ The second person singular of the Perfect is formed from the first person, by changing the consonants before αι into the characteristic letter of the first future Active ; as, τέτυμμαι, τέτυψαι, from τύψω. If a liquid precede μ, the latter only is changed ; as, τέτερμαι, τέτερψαι. In the fifth conjugation μ is always changed into σ ; as, έσπαρμαι, έσπαρσαι.

First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσ-ομαι,	τυφθήσ-η,	τυφθήσ-εται
D.	τυφθησ-όμεθον,	τυφθήσ-εσθον,	τυφθήσ-εσθον
P.	τυφθησ-όμεθα,	τυφθήσ-εσθε,	τυφθήσ-ονται.

Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπ-ην,	ἐτύπ-ης,	ἐτύπ-η
D.		ἐτύπ-ητον,	ἐτυπ-ήτην
P.	ἐτύπ-ημεν,	ἐτύπ-ητε,	ἐτύπ-ησαν.

Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσ-ομαι,	τυπήσ-η,	τυπήσ-εται
D.	τυπησ-όμεθον,	τυπήσ-εσθον,	τυπήσ-εσθον
P.	τυπησ-όμεθα,	τυπήσ-εσθε,	τυπήσ-ονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf. *be thou struck.*

S.	—————	τύπτ-ου,	τυπτ-έσθω
D.	—————	τύπτ-εσθον,	τυπτ-έσθων
P.	—————	τύπτ-εσθε,	τυπτ-έσθωσαν.

Perfect and Pluperf. *have been struck.*

S.	—————	τέτυ-ψο,	τετύ-φθω
D.	—————	τέτυ-φθον,	τετύ-φθων
P.	—————	τέτυ-φθε,	τετύ-φθωσαν.

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	—————	τύφθ-ητι,	τυφθ-ήτω
D.	—————	τύφθ-ητον,	τυφθ-ήτων
P.	—————	τύφθ-ητε,	τυφθ-ήτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	—————	τύπ-ηθι,	τυπ-ήτω
D.	—————	τύπ-ητον,	τυπ-ήτων
P.	—————	τύπ-ητε,	τυπ-ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD. εἴθε, *I wish.*Pres. and Imperf. *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπτ-οίμην,	τύπτ-οιο,	τύπτ-οιτο
D.	τυπτ-οίμεθον,	τύπτ-οισθον,	τυπτ-οίσθην
P.	τυπτ-οίμεθα,	τύπτ-οισθε,	τύπτ-οιντο.

Perf. and Pluperf. *I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυ-μμένος εἶην,	εἶης,	εἶη
D.	τετυ-μμένω εἶητον,		εἶήτην
P.	τετυ-μμένοι εἶημεν,	εἶητε,	εἶησαν.

Paulo-post Future, *I may soon be struck.*

S.	τετυψ-οίμην,	τετύψ-οιο,	τετύψ-οιτο
D.	τετυψ-οίμεθον,	τετύψ-οισθον,	τετυψ-οίσθην
P.	τετυψ-οίμεθα,	τετύψ-οισθε,	τετύψ-οιντο.

First Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυφθ-εἶην,	τυφθ-εἶης,	τυφθ-εἶη
D.	τυφθ-εἶητον,		τυφθ-εἶήτην
P.	τυφθ-εἶημεν,	τυφθ-εἶητε,	τυφθ-εἶησαν.

First Future, *I may be struck hereafter.*

S.	τυφθησ-οίμην,	τυφθήσ-οιο,	τυφθήσ-οιτο
D.	τυφθησ-οίμεθον,	τυφθήσ-οισθον,	τυφθησ-οίσθην
P.	τυφθησ-οίμεθα,	τυφθήσ-οισθε,	τυφθήσ-οιντο.

Second Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυπ-εἶην,	τυπ-εἶης,	τυπ-εἶη
D.	τυπ-εἶητον,		τυπ-εἶήτην
P.	τυπ-εἶημεν,	τυπ-εἶητε,	τυπ-εἶησαν.

Second Future, *I may be struck hereafter.*

S.	τυπησ-οίμην,	τυπήσ-οιο,	τυπήσ-οιτο
D.	τυπησ-οίμεθον,	τυπήσ-οισθον,	τυπησ-οίσθην
P.	τυπησ-οίμεθα,	τυπήσ-οισθε,	τυπήσ-οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. *ἐὰν, if.*

Present and Imperf. *I should be struck.*

S.	τύπτ-ωμαι,	τύπτ-ῃ,	τύπτ-ηται
D.	τυπτ-ώμεθον,	τύπτ-ησθον,	τύπτ-ησθον
P.	τυπτ-ώμεθα,	τύπτ-ησθε,	τύπτ-ωνται.

Perf. and Pluperf. *I might have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος ὦ,	τετυμμένος ᾗς,	τετυμμένος ᾗ
D.		τετυμμένω ᾗτον,	τετυμμένω ᾗτον
P.	τετυμμένοι ὦμεν,	τετυμμένοι ᾗτε,	τετυμμένοι ὦσι.

First Aorist, *I should have been struck.*

S.	τυφθ-ῶ,	τυφθ-ῆς,	τυφθ-ῇ
D.		τυφθ-ῆτον,	τυφθ-ῆτον
P.	τυφθ-ῶμεν,	τυφθ-ῆτε,	τυφθ-ῶσι.

Second Aorist, *I should have been struck.*

S. τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-ῆς,	τυπ-ῆ
D.	τυπ-ῆτον,	τυπ-ῆτον
P. τυπ-ῶμεν,	τυπ-ῆτε,	τυπ-ῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.	τύπτ-εσθαι,	to be struck.
Perfect,	τετύ-φθαι,	to have been struck.
Paulo-post Future,	τετύψ-εσθαι,	to be soon struck.
First Aorist,	τυφθ-ῆναι,	to have been struck.
First Future,	τυφθήσ-εσθαι,	to be about to be struck.
Second Aorist,	τυπ-ῆναι,	to have been struck.
Second Future,	τυπήσ-εσθαι,	to be about to be struck.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *being struck.*

N. τυπτόμενος,	τυπτομένη,	τυπτόμενον
G. τυπτομένου,	τυπτομένης,	τυπτομένου, &c.

Perf. and Pluperf. *having been struck.*

N. τετυμμένος,	τετυμμένη,	τετυμμένον
G. τετυμμένου,	τετυμμένης,	τετυμμένου, &c.

Paulo-post Future, *going to be soon struck.*

N. τετυψόμενος,	τετυψομένη,	τετυψόμενον
G. τετυψομένου,	τετυψομένης,	τετυψομένου, &c.

First Aorist, *having been struck.*

N. τυφθείς,	τυφθεῖσα,	τυφθέν
G. τυφθέντος,	τυφθείσης,	τυφθέντος, &c.

First Future, *going to be struck.*

N. τυφθησόμενος,	τυφθησομένη,	τυφθησόμενον
G. τυφθησομένου,	τυφθησομένης,	τυφθησομένου, &c.

Second Aorist, *having been struck.*

N. τυπείς,	τυπεῖσα,	τυπέν
G. τυπέντος,	τυπείσης,	τυπέντος.

Second Future, *going to be struck.*

N. τυπησόμενος,	τυπησομένη,	τυπησόμενον,
G. τυπησομένου,	τυπησομένης,	τυπησομένου, &c.

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Passive Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτ-ομαι	τύπτ-ου	τυπτ-οίμην	τύπτ-ωμαι	τύπτ-εσθαι	τυπτ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτ-όμην					
Perf.	τέτυν-μμαι	τέτυν-ψο	τετυν-μμένος εἶην	τετυν-μμένος ᾧ	τετύ-φθαι	τετυν-μμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἐτέτύ-μμην					
Paul. p. F.	τετύψ-ομαι		τετυψ-οίμην		τετύψ-εσθαι	τετυψ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐτύφθ-ην	τύφθ-ητι	τυφθ-είην	τυφθ-ῶ	τυφθ-ῆναι	τυφθ-εῖς
1 Fut.	τυφθήσ-ομαι		τυφθῆσ-οίμην		τυφθήσ-εσθαι	τυφθῆσ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐτύπ-ην	τύπ-ηθι	τυπ-εἶην	τυπ-ῶ	τυπ-ῆναι	τυπ-εῖς
2 Fut.	τυπήσ-ομαι		τυπησ-οίμην		τυπήσ-εσθαι	τυπησ-όμενος.

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	λέγ-ομαι	λέγ-ου	λεγ-οίμην	λέγ-ωμαι	λέγ-εσθαι	λεγ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐλεγ-όμην					
Perf.	λέλε-γμαι	λέλε-ξο	λελε-γμένος εἶην	λελε-γμένος ᾧ	λελέ-χθαι	λελε-γμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἐλελέ-γμην					
Paul. p. F.	λελέξ-ομαι		λελεξ-οίμην		λελέξ-εσθαι	λελεξ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐλέχθ-ην	λέχθ-ητι	λεχθ-είην	λεχθ-ῶ	λεχθ-ῆναι	λεχθ-εῖς
1 Fut.	λεχθήσ-ομαι		λεχθῆσ-οίμην		λεχθήσ-εσθαι	λεχθῆσ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐλέγ-ην	λέγ-ηθι	λεγ-εἶην	λεγ-ῶ	λεγ-ῆναι	λεγ-εῖς
2 Fut.	λεγήσ-ομαι		λεγησ-οίμην		λεγήσ-εσθαι	λεγησ-όμενος.

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	πείθ-ομαι	πείθ-ου	πείθ-οίμην	πείθ-ωμαι	πείθ-εσθαι	πείθ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐπείθ-όμην					
Perf.	πέπει-σμαι	πέπει-σο	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισμένος ὦ	πεπεῖ-σθαι	πεπει-σμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἐπεπεί-σμεν					
Paul. p. F.	πεπείσ-ομαι	πείσθ-ητι	πεπεισ-οίμην	πεισθ-ῶ	πεπείσ-εσθαι	πεπεισ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐπείσ-θην		πεισθ-εἶην		πεισθ-ῆναι	πεισθ-είς
1 Fut.	πείσθήσ-ομαι		πείσθησ-οίμην		πείσθήσ-εσθαι	πείσθησ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐπίθ-ην	πίθ ητι	πίθ-εἶην	πίθ-ῶ	πίθ-ῆναι	πίθ-είς
2 Fut.	πιθήσ-ομαι		πιθησ-οίμην		πιθήσ-εσθαι	πιθησ-όμενος.

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	φράζ-ομαι	φράζ-ου	φράζ-οίμην	φράζ-ωμαι	φράζ-εσθαι	φράζ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐφράζ-όμην					
Perf.	πέφρα-σμαι	πέφρα-σο	πεφρασμένος εἶην	πεφρασμένος ὦ	πεφρά-σθαι	πεφρα-σμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἐπεφρά-σμεν					
Paul. p. F.	πεφράσ-ομαι	φράσθ-ητι	πεφρασ-οίμην	φρασθ-ῶ	πεφράσ-εσθαι	πεφρασ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐφράσ-θην		φρασθ-εἶην	φρασθ-ῶ	φρασθ-ῆναι	φρασθ-είς
1 Fut.	φρασθήσ-ομαι		φρασθησ-οίμην		φρασθήσ-εσθαι	φρασθησ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐφράδ-ην	φράδ-ηθι	φράδ-εἶην	φράδ-ῶ	φράδ-ῆναι	φράδ-είς
2 Fut.	φραδῆσ-ομαι		φραδῆσ-οίμην		φραδῆσ-εσθαι	φραδῆσ-όμενος.

Fifth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	σπεῖρ-ομαι	σπεῖρ-ου	σπεῖρ-οίμην	σπεῖρ-ωμαι	σπεῖρ-εσθαι	σπειρ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἔσπειρ-όμην					
Perf.	ἔσπαρ-μαι	ἔσπαρ-σο	ἔσπαρμένος εἶην	ἔσπαρμένος ᾧ	ἔσπάρ-θαι	ἔσπαρ-μένος
Pl. Perf.	ἔσπάρ-μην					
Paul. p. F.	ἔσπάρσ-ομαι					
1 Aor.	ἔσπάρ-θην	σπάρ-θητι	ἔσπαρσ-οίμην	σπαρ-θῶ	ἔσπάρσ-εσθαι	ἔσπαρσ-όμενος
1 Fut.	σπαρ-θήσομαι		σπαρ-θήσείην		σπαρ-θήσεται	σπαρ-θείς
2 Aor.	ἔσπάρ-ην	σπάρ-ηθι	σπαρ-εἶην	σπαρ-ῶ	σπαρ-ῆναι	σπαρ-είς
2 Fut.	σπαρήσ-ομαι		σπαρῃσ-οίμην		σπαρήσ-εσθαι	σπαρῃσ-όμενος.

Sixth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	ἀκού-ομαι	ἀκού-ου	ἀκου-οίμην	ἀκού-ωμαι	ἀκού-εσθαι	ἀκου-όμενος
Imperf.	ἤκου-όμην					
Perf.	ἤκου-σμαι	ἤκου-σο	ἤκουσμένος εἶην	ἤκουσμένος ᾧ	ἤκου-σθαι	ἤκου-σμένος
Pl. Perf.	ἤκού-σμην					
Paul. p. F.	ἤκού-σομαι					
1 Aor.	ἤκού-σθην	ἀκού-σθητι	ἤκου-σοίμην	ἀκου-σθῶ	ἤκού-σεσθαι	ἤκου-σόμενος
1 Fut.	ἀκου-σθήσομαι		ἀκου-σθείην		ἀκου-σθήσεται	ἀκου-σθείς
2 Aor.	ἤκό-ην	ἀκό-ηθι	ἀκο-εἶην	ἀκο-ῶ	ἀκο-ῆναι	ἀκου-σθήσόμενος
2 Fut.	ἀκο-ήσομαι		ἀκο-ησοίμην		ἀκο-ήσεσθαι	ἀκο-ήσόμενος.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

There are nine tenses in the Passive Voice, of which three are derived from the Active ; namely, the Present, Perfect, and second Aorist.

The Present.

The Present is formed from the first person singular of the present Active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

The Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the first person singular of the Present, by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\eta\nu$, and prefixing the augment : as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$.

The Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the first person singular of the perfect Active, by changing the ending, as follows :

1st Conj. changes	{	$\phi\alpha$ pure into $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha\iota$.
	{	$\phi\alpha$ impure into $\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\mu\alpha\iota$.
2nd _____		$\chi\alpha$ into $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.
3rd _____		$\kappa\alpha$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
4th _____	{	$\kappa\alpha$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
	{	$\chi\alpha$ into $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\acute{\omega}\rho\upsilon\chi\alpha$, $\acute{\omega}\rho\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$.
5th _____		$\kappa\alpha$ into $\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\kappa\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\iota$.
6th _____	{	$\kappa\alpha$ into $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, if a short or doubtful vowel comes before it : as, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\chi\rho\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
	{	$\kappa\alpha$ into $\mu\alpha\iota$, if a long vowel or diphthong comes before it : as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$.

Dissyllables of the first conjugation, which have $\tau\rho\epsilon$ in the penultima, change ϵ into α in the penultima of the Perfect Passive : as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, *I turn*. So $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$, *I nourish* ; and $\sigma\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omega$, *I turn*.

When the third person singular of the Perfect Passive ends in $\tau\alpha\iota$ impure, the third person plural is made by the participle, with $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ in the indicative, $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$ in the optative, and $\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$ in the subjunctive mood : as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\iota$ $\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$.

But if the third person ends in $\tau\alpha\iota$ pure, σ is inserted in the second and third persons dual ; and the third person plural receives ν before $\tau\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, from $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\tau\alpha\iota$.

Some verbs of the second conjugation drop ϵ from the penultima $\epsilon\nu$: as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\nu\chi\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\nu\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\gamma\omega$, *I fly*. So $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\nu\chi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$, from $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu\chi\omega$, *I fabricate*.

In verbs of the fifth conjugation in *νω*, the Attics form the Perfect Passive in *σμαι*; as, *πέφαγκα, πέφασμαι*, for *πέφαμμαι*, from *φαίνω*. So *μιαίνω, μολύνω*.

Some verbs of the sixth form their Perfect in *μαι*, when the penultima of the Perfect Active is doubtful or short: as, *ἤροκα, ἤρομαι*, from *ἀρόω, I plough*. So *δέω, δράω, δύνω, &c.*

Some also end in *σμαι*, when the penultima of the Perfect is long: as, *ἤκουκα, ἤκουσμαι*, from *ἀκούω*. So *θραύω, κελεύω, &c.*

Certain verbs indifferently assume or leave out *σ*: as, *κέκλεικα, κέκλεισμαι* and *κέκλειμαι*, from *κλείω, I shut*. So *κολούω, κρούω, and πάω*.

The Ionics form the third person plural of this tense and of the Pluperfect from the third person singular, by inserting *α* before *ται* or *το*: as, *ἔψαλται, ἐψάλαται, ἔψαλτο, ἐψάλατο*. But if a tenuis stands before *ται* or *το*, it is changed into its aspirate; and *σ* is changed into *θ*, and sometimes *δ*: as, *τέτυπται τετύφαται, ἐτέτυπτο ἐτετύφατο; πέπεισται πεπείθαται, ἐπέπειστο ἐπεπείθατο; ἐσκεύασται ἐσκευάδαται, ἐσκεύαστο ἐσκευάδατο*. If a long vowel or diphthong stands before *ται* or *το*, it is generally shortened: as, *τέθειται τεθέαται, ἐτέθειτο ἐτεθέατο*, from *τίθεμαι*.

The Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the *first* person singular of the Perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment *ε*, if the verb begin with a consonant: as, *τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην*.

The persons of the Pluperfect are formed on the same plan as those of the Perfect, only using *ῆσαν* instead of *εἰσὶ* with the participle, in the Indicative mood: as, *ἐτέτυπτο, τετυμμένοι ῆσαν*.

The Paulo-post Future.

The Paulo-post Future is formed from the *second* person singular of the Perfect, by inserting *ομ* before *αι*: as, *τέτυψαι, τετύψομαι*.

The First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the *third* person singular of the Perfect, by changing *ται* into *θην*, and the tenuis, that comes immediately before it, into its aspirate, and dropping the reduplication: as, *τέτυπται, ἐτύφθην*.

The following variations occur:

ἐμνήσθην, I remembered, from μέμνηται, } insert σ before θην.
ἐρρώσθην, I grew strong, from ἔρρωται, }

ἔσώθην, I was saved, from σέσωσται, drops σ before θην.
εὕρεθην, I was found, from εὔρηται,
ἤρέθην, I was taken away, from ἤρηται, } change η into ε.
ἔσχέθην, I held fast, from ἔσχηται,

Verbs which in the Perfect had changed ε into α, here take back ε : as, *ἔστραμμαι, ἐστρέφθην, from στρέφω, I turn.*

The First Future.

The First Future is formed from the first person singular of the First Aorist, by changing ν into σομαι, and dropping the augment : as, *ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.*

The Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the Second Aorist active, by changing ον into ην : as, *ἔτυπον, ἐτύπην.*

The Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the first person singular of the Second Aorist, by changing ν into σομαι, and dropping the augment : as, *ἐτύπην, τυπήσομαι.*

The other moods are formed from the Indicative, as in the active voice.

THE MIDDLE VOICE.

The middle voice is so called, because it has a conjugation and meaning partly active and partly passive.

It has an active ending in the Perfect and Pluperfect, and in all the other tenses a passive.

It has an active signification in the Perfect, Aorists, and Futures, especially where there is no active voice.

The chief signification of the middle voice however is reflexive, that is, it signifies what we do *to ourselves*, or *for ourselves*. Thus, in the former sense ; Act. *φοβέω, I frighten (another) ;* Pass. *φοβέομαι, I am frightened ;* Mid. *φοβέομαι, I frighten myself ;* that is, *I fear* : *στέλλω, I send (another) ;* *στέλλομαι, I am sent ;* *στέλλομαι, I send myself ;* that is, *I journey*. Here the meaning is partly active and partly passive, *I send* and *I am sent* ; both which senses are in the word *journey*.

The second signification of the middle voice is, that which is done *for ourselves*, that is, for our own pleasure or advantage, and then it is chiefly followed by an accusative : thus, Act. *αἰτῶ σε τοῦτο, I ask thee this ;* Mid. *αἰτοῦμαι σε τοῦτο, I ask thee this for myself ;* *μισθῶ, I let ;* *μισθοῦμαι, I cause to be let to myself ;* that is, *I hire* : *ἀποδίδωμι, I restore that which is another's ;* *ἀποδίδομαι, I part with for my own benefit ;* that is, *I sell*.

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Middle Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τύπτ-ομαι	τύπτ-ου	τυπτ-οίμην	τύπτ-ωμαι	τύπτ-εσθαι	τυπτ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτ-όμην					
1 Fut.	τύψ-ομαι	τύψ-αι	τυψ-οίμην	τύψ-ωμαι	τύψ-εσθαι	τυψ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐτυψ-άμην		τυψ-αίμην		τύψ-ασθαι	τυψ-άμενος
Perf.	τέτυπ-α	τέτυπ-ε	τετύπ-οιμι	τετύπ-ω	τετυπ-έναι	τετυπ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἔτετύπ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἐτυπ-όμην	τυπ-οῦ	τυπ-οίμην	τύπ-ωμαι	τυπ-έσθαι	τυπ-όμενος
2 Fut.	τυπ-οῦμαι		τυπ-οίμην		τυπ-εῖσθαι	τυπ-ούμενος

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	λέγ-ομαι	λέγ-ου	λεγ-οίμην	λέγ-ωμαι	λέγ-εσθαι	λεγ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐλεγ-όμην					
1 Fut.	λέξ-ομαι	λέξ-αι	λεξ-οίμην	λέξ-ωμαι	λέξ-εσθαι	λεξ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐλέξ-άμην		λεξ-αίμην		λέξ-ασθαι	λεξ-άμενος
Perf.	λέλογ-α	λέλογ-ε	λελόγ-οιμι	λελόγ-ω	λελογ-έναι	λελογ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἐλελόγ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἐλεγ-όμην	λεγ-οῦ	λεγ-οίμην	λέγ-ωμαι	λεγ-έσθαι	λεγ-όμενος
2 Fut.	λεγ-οῦμαι		λεγ-οίμην		λεγ-εῖσθαι	λεγ-ούμενος

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	πείθ-ομαι	πείθ-ου	πείθ-οίμην	πείθ-ωμαι	πείθ-εσθαι	πείθ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἔπειθ-όμην					
1 Fut.	πείσ-ομαι	πείσ-αι	πείσ-οίμην	πείσ-ωμαι	πείσ-εσθαι	πείσ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἔπεισ-άμην					πείσ-άμενος
Perf.	πέποιθ-α	πέποιθ-ε	πέποιθ-οιμι	πέποιθ-ω	πέποιθ-έναι	πέποιθ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἔπεποιθ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἔπιθ-όμην	πιθ-οῦ	πιθ-οίμην	πιθ-ωμαι	πιθ-έσθαι	πιθ-όμενος
2 Fut.	πιθ-οῦμαι		πιθ-οίμην		πιθ-εῖσθαι	πιθ-ούμενος.

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	φράζ-ομαι	φράζ-ου	φράζ-οίμην	φράζ-ωμαι	φράζ-εσθαι	φράζ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἐφράζ-όμην					
1 Fut.	φράσ-ομαι	φράσ-αι	φρασ-οίμην	φράσ-ωμαι	φράσ-εσθαι	φρασ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐφρασ-άμην					φρασ-άμενος
Perf.	πέφραδ-α	πέφραδ-ε	πεφράδ-οιμι	πεφράδ-ω	πεφραδ-έναι	πεφραδ-ώς
Pl. Perf.	ἐπεφράδ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἐφραδ-όμην	φραδ-οῦ	φραδ-οίμην	φράδ-ωμαι	φραδ-έσθαι	φραδ-όμενος
2 Fut.	φραδ-οῦμαι		φραδ-οίμην		φραδ-εῖσθαι	φραδ-ούμενος.

Fifth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	σπεῖρ-ομαι	σπεῖρ-ον	σπεῖρ-οίμην	σπεῖρ-ωμαι	σπεῖρ-εσθαι	σπειρ-όμενος
Imperf.	ἔσπειρ-όμην		σπεῖρ-οίμην		σπεῖρ-εἶσθαι	σπερ-ούμενος
1 Fut.	σπερ-οῦμαι	σπεῖρ-αι	σπεῖρ-αίμην	σπεῖρ-ωμαι	σπεῖρ-ασθαι	σπειρ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἔσπειρ-άμην				ἔσπορ-έναι	ἔσπορ-ώς
Perf.	ἔσπορ-α	ἔσπορ-ε	ἔσπορ-οίμι	ἔσπορ-ω		
Pl. Perf.	ἔσπορ-ειν				σπαρ-έσθαι	σπαρ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἔσπαρ-όμην	σπαρ-οῦ	σπαρ-οίμην	σπαρ-ωμαι	σπαρ-εἶσθαι	σπαρ-ούμενος
2 Fut.	σπαρ-οῦμαι		σπαρ-οίμην			

Sixth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	ἀκού-ομαι	ἀκού-ον	ἀκού-οίμην	ἀκού-ωμαι	ἀκού-εσθαι	ἀκου-όμενος
Imperf.	ἤκου-όμην		ἀκουσ-οίμην		ἀκούσ-εσθαι	ἀκουσ-όμενος
1 Fut.	ἀκούσ-ομαι	ἀκουσ-αι	ἀκουσ-αίμην	ἀκούσ-ωμαι	ἀκούσ-ασθαι	ἀκουσ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἤκουσ-άμην				ἤκου-έναι	ἤκου-ώς
Perf.	ἤκου-α	ἤκου-ε	ἤκού-οίμι	ἤκού-ω		
Pl. Perf.	ἤκού-ειν				ἀκο-έσθαι	ἀκο-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἤκο-όμην	ἀκο-οῦ	ἀκο-οίμην	ἀκό-ωμαι	ἀκο-εἶσθαι	ἀκο-ούμενος
2 Fut.	ἀκο-οῦμαι		ἀκο-οίμην			

FORMATION OF TENSES.

The Present is the same as the Present Passive.

The Imperfect is the same as the Imperfect Passive.

All the other tenses are formed from the corresponding tenses of the active voice.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the first person singular of the First Future Active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$: as, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

But in the fifth conjugation $\bar{\omega}$ circumflexed is changed into $\omicron\bar{\mu}\alpha\iota$: as, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\bar{\omega}$, $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\omicron\bar{\mu}\alpha\iota$.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the First Aorist Active, by adding $\mu\eta\nu$: as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$.

Indic. Sing. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\tau\omicron$. Dual, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$. Plur. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\nu\tau\omicron$.

Imper. Sing. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega$. Dual, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\nu$. Plur. $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$.

Optat. Sing. $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\omicron$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\tau\omicron$. Dual, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\nu$. Plur. $\tau\upsilon\psi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\nu\tau\omicron$.

Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the first person singular of the Perfect Active, by taking the characteristic letter of the Second Aorist active instead of its own: as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$.

The penultima of this tense is generally the same with the penultima of the Perfect Active.

But there are three changes of vowels from the penultima of the Present Active, as follow :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \alpha\iota \\ \epsilon\iota \end{array} \right\} \text{into} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \eta \\ \eta \\ \omicron\iota \end{array} \right\} \text{as} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega, \text{I flourish, } \tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\lambda\alpha. \\ \phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega, \text{I show, } \pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\gamma\alpha. \\ \pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega, \text{I persuade, } \pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\iota\theta\alpha. \end{array} \right.$$

Dissyllables which have ϵ in the penultima of the First Future, change ϵ into \omicron in the penultima of the Perfect Middle: as, λέγω, λέξω, λέλογα ; and σπείρω, σπερῶ, ἔσπορα.

Verbs that end in ω *pure*, drop κ only : as, λέλυκα, λέλυα, from λύω, *I pay*.

Perfected Active in $\eta\kappa\alpha$, drop $\eta\kappa$: as, τετέμηκα, τέτομα, from τέμνω.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the first person singular of the Perfect, by changing α into $\epsilon\iota\nu$, and prefixing the augment ϵ , if the verb begin with a consonant : as, τέτυπα, ἔτετύπειν, as in the active voice.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the first person singular of the Second Aorist Active, by changing $\omicron\nu$ into $\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$: as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπόμην.

Imper. Sing. τυπ-οῦ, τυπ-έσθω. Dual, τύπ-εσθον, τυπ-έσθων. Plur. τύπ-εσθε, τυπ-έσθωσαν.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the first person singular of the Second Future Active, by changing $\bar{\omega}$ circumflexed into $\omicron\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$: as, τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι.

Indic. Sing. τυπ-οῦμαι, τυπ-ῆ, τυπ-εῖται. Dual, τυπ-ούμεθον, τυπ-εῖσθον, τυπ-εῖσθον. Plur. τυπ-ούμεθα, τυπ-εῖσθε, τυπ-οῦνται.

Optat. Sing. τυπ-οίμην, τυπ-οῖο, τυπ-οῖτο. Dual, τυπ-οίμεθον, τυπ-οῖσθον, τυπ-οῖσθην. Plur. τυπ-οίμεθα, τυπ-οῖσθε, τυπ-οῖντο.

In the fifth conjugation the Second Future is the same as the

First, provided they be similar in the active voice : as, ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι.

These three, ἔδω, *I eat*; πίνω, *I drink*; and φάγω, *I eat*; do not circumflex their Second Future : as, ἔδομαι, ἔδεσαι, ἔδεται; Infin. ἔδεσθαι : instead of ἐδοῦμαι, ἐδῆ, ἐδεῖται : ἐδεῖσθαι. And so forth with the rest.

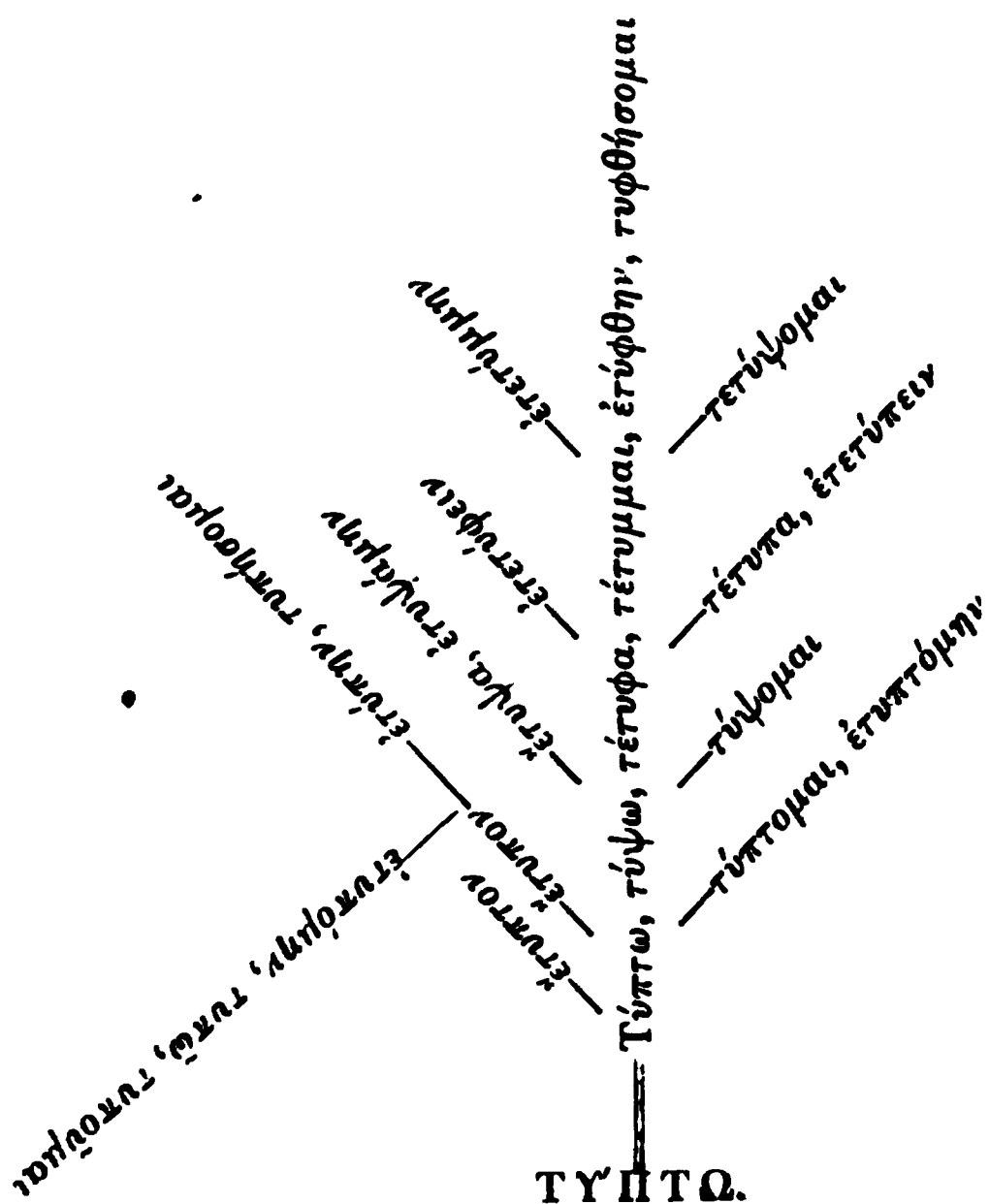


Table of the Moods and Tenses of a Deponent Verb.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	δέχομαι	δέχου	δεχ-οίμην	δέχ-ωμαι	δέχ-εσθαι	δεχ-όμενος
Imperf.	έδεχ-όμην					
1 Fut. mid.	δέξομαι		δεξ-οίμην		δέξ-εσθαι	δεξ-όμενος
1 Aor. mid.	έδεξ-άμην	δέξ-αι	δεξ-αίμην	δέξ-ωμαι	δέξ-ασθαι	δεξ-άμενος
Perf. pass.	δέδεε-γμαι		δεδεε-γμένος	δεδεε-γμένος	δεδέε-χθαι	δεδεε-γμένος
Plup. pass.	έδεδε-γμην	δέδεε-ξο	είην			
P. p. Fut.	δεδέξ-ομαι		δεδεξ-οίμην		δεδέξ-εσθαι	δεδεξ-όμενος
1 Aor. pass.	έδέχθ-ην	δέχθ-ητι	δεχθ-είην	δεχθ-ῶ	δεχθ-ῆναι	δεχθ-είς
1 Fut. pass.	δεχθ-ήσομαι		δεχθ-ησοίμην		δεχθ-ήσεσθαι	δεχθ-ησόμενος

CONTRACTED VERBS.

Contracted verbs are those verbs of the *sixth* conjugation which have a changeable vowel before ω , and therefore end in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, and $\acute{\omicron}\omega$.

The characteristics of these three conjugations are as follow :

	Pres.	Fut.	Perf.
1st	$\acute{\alpha}\omega$, τιμάω	ήσω, τιμήσω	ηκα, τετίμηκα, <i>I honour.</i>
2nd	$\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, φιλέω	ήσω, φιλήσω	ηκα, πεφίληκα, <i>I love.</i>
3rd	$\acute{\omicron}\omega$, χρυσόω	ώσω, χρυσώσω	ωκα, κεchrύσωκα, <i>I gild.</i>

The contraction, which is oftener used than not, takes place in the Present and Imperfect only, and that throughout all the moods, and in the participles.

First Conjugation.

If \omicron or ω , $\omicron\iota$ or $\omicron\nu$, follow α , they are contracted into ω .
The others are contracted into α .

Second Conjugation.

Double $\epsilon\epsilon$ is contracted into $\epsilon\iota$, but $\epsilon\omicron$ into $\omicron\nu$.
In the other cases ϵ is dropped.

Third Conjugation.

If ϵ or \omicron , or $\omicron\nu$, follow \omicron , they are contracted into $\omicron\nu$.

If η or ω follow \omicron , they are contracted into ω .

The rest are contracted into $\omicron\iota$; except in the Infinitive Active, where the contraction takes place in $\omicron\tilde{\nu}$: as, χρυσύειν, χρυσοῦν.

Observe, that wherever ι is struck out by reason of the contraction, it is written under the vowel so contracted.

The rest of the tenses are conjugated like those of the sixth conjugation.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.																
	1. τιμ-άω, ᾧ	2. φιλ-έω, ᾧ	3. χρυσ-όω, ᾧ	άε, ᾱ	τον	άε, ᾱ	μεν	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άε, ᾱ	έε, εἴ	όε, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ
Pres.	άεις, ᾧς	έεις, εἷς	όεις, οἷς	άε, ᾱ	τον	άε, ᾱ	μεν	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άε, ᾱ	έε, εἴ	όε, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ
Imp.	1. ἐτίμ-αον, ὦν	αες, ας	αε, α	άε, ᾱ	τον	άε, ᾱ	μεν	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άε, ᾱ	έε, εἴ	όε, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ
	2. ἐφίλ-εον, οὖν	εες, εις	εε, ει	άε, ᾱ	την	άε, ᾱ	μεν	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άε, ᾱ	έε, εἴ	όε, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ
	3. ἐχρύσ-οον, οὖν	οες, ους	οε, ου		άε, ᾱ	την	άε, ᾱ	μεν	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άε, ᾱ	έε, εἴ	όε, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ	όο, οῦ	άο, ᾧ	έο, οῦ

Imperative Mood.

Pres. and Imp.	1 2. 3.	τίμ-αε, α			φίλ·εε, ει			χρύσ-σε, ου			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			άε, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			όε, οῦ			αέ, ᾱ			έε, ει			ό		
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Optative Mood.

	Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
	1. τιμ-άοιμι, ᾧμι	2. φιλ-έοιμι, οῖμι	3. χρυσ-όοιμι, οῖμι	άοι, ᾧ	τοι	άοι, ᾧ	μοι	άοι, ᾧ έοι, οῖ όοι, οῖ
Pres.	άοι, ᾧ	έοι, οῖ	όοι, οῖ	άοι, ᾧ	τοι	άοι, ᾧ	μοι	άοι, ᾧ έοι, οῖ όοι, οῖ
and	1. τιμ-άοιμι, ᾧμι	2. φιλ-έοιμι, οῖμι	3. χρυσ-όοιμι, οῖμι	άοι, ᾧ	τοι	άοι, ᾧ	μοι	άοι, ᾧ έοι, οῖ όοι, οῖ
Imp.	1. τίμ-αοιμι, ᾧμι	2. φιλ-έοιμι, οῖμι	3. χρυσ-όοιμι, οῖμι	άοι, ᾧ	τοι	άοι, ᾧ	μοι	άοι, ᾧ έοι, οῖ όοι, οῖ

Subjunctive Mood.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Pres. {	1. τιμ-άω, ᾧ	1. ἀν, ᾧ	1. ἀν, ᾧ
and	2. φιλ-έω, ᾧ	2. ἐν, ᾧ	2. ἐν, ᾧ
Imp. {	3. χρυσ-όω, ᾧ	3. ὀν, ᾧ	3. ὀν, ᾧ

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. and Imp. 1. τιμ-άειν, εἶν. 2. φιλ-έειν, εἶν. 3. χρυσ-όειν, οὔν.

E

Participle.

	Nom.	Gen.
Pres. {	1. τιμ-άων, ᾧν	1. ἀντος, ᾧντος
and	2. φιλ-έων, ᾧν	2. ἐντος, οὔντος
Imp. {	3. χρυσ-όων, ᾧν	3. ὀντος, οὔντος

The participle of the Perfect in the first conjugation, if κ be dropped, as, γεγαώς, for γεγακώς, from γάω, *I am born*; or μεμαώς, for μεμακώς, from μάω, *I desire*, is thus declined :

Sing. N. γεγ-αώς, γεγ-ᾶς; γεγ-αῖα, γεγ-ᾶς; γεγ-αός, γεγ-ᾶς.
G. γεγ-άοτος, γεγ-ᾶτος; γεγ-αίας, γεγ-ᾶς; γεγ-άοτος, γεγ-ᾶτος.

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Active Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	τιμ-άω, ᾧ	τίμ-αε, α	τιμ-άοιμι, ᾧμι	τιμ-άω, ᾧ	τιμ-άειν, ᾧν	τιμ-άων, ᾧν
Imperf.	ἐτίμ-αον, ων					
1 Fut.	τιμ-ήσω	τίμ-ησον	τιμήσ-οιμι	τιμήσ-ω	τιμήσ-ειν	τιμήσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἐτίμ-ησα		τιμήσ-αιμι		τιμήσ-αι	τιμήσ-ας
Perf.	τετίμ-ηκα	τετίμ-ηκε	τετιμήκ-οιμι	τετιμήκ-ω	τετιμηκ-έναι	τετιμηκ-ώς
Pluperf.	ἐτετιμ-ήκειν					
2 Aor.	ἔτιμ-ον	τίμ-ε	τίμ-οιμι	τίμ-ω	τιμ-εῖν	τιμ-ών
2 Fut.	τιμ-ῶ		τιμ-οῖμι		τιμ-εῖν	τιμ-ῶν.

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	φιλ-έω, ᾧ	φίλ-εε, ει	φιλ-έοιμι, οῖμι	φιλ-έω, ᾧ	φιλ-έειν, εῖν	φιλ-έων, ᾧν
Imperf.	ἐφίλ-εον, ουν					
1 Fut.	φιλ-ήσω	φίλ-ησον	φιλήσ-οιμι	φιλήσ-ω	φιλήσ-ειν	φιλήσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἐφίλ-ησα		φιλήσ-αιμι		φιλήσ-αι	φιλήσ-ας
Perf.	πεφίλ-ηκα	πεφίλ-ηκε	πεφιλήκ-οιμι	πεφιλήκ-ω	πεφιληκ-έναι	πεφιληκ-ώς
Pluperf.	ἐπεφίλ-ήκειν					
2 Aor.	ἔφιλ-ον	φίλ-ε	φίλ-οιμι	φίλ-ω	φίλ-εῖν	φίλ-ών
2 Fut.	φιλ-ῶ		φιλ-οῖμι		φίλ-εῖν	φίλ-ῶν.

Third Conjugation.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	χρυσ-όω, ὦ	χρύσ-οε, ου	χρυσ-όοιμι, οἶμι	χρυσ-όω, ὦ	χρυσ-όειν, οῦν	χρυσ-όων, ὦν
Imperf.	ἐχρύσ-οον, οουν					
1 Fut.	χρυσ-ώσω	χρύσ-ωσον	χρυσώσ-οιμι	χρυσώσ-ω	χρυσώσ-ειν	χρυσώσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἐχρύσ-ωσα					
Perf.	κεχρύσ-ωκα	κεχρύσ-ωκε	κε χρυσώκ-οιμι	κεχρυσώκ-ω	κεχρυσώσ-αι	κεχρυσώσ-ας
Pluperf.	ἐκεχρυσ-ώκειν					

Formation of Tenses.

The formation of the tenses, with the exception of the second aorist, is the same as that of the barytone verbs.

First Conjugation.

But in the first conjugation those verbs which have ε or ι, or λ or ρ, *pure*, before άω, form the future in άσω, and the perfect in αρα: as, έάω, *I permit*, έάσω, έάκα; κοτιάώ, *I labour*; γελάώ, *I laugh*; γηράώ, *I grow old*; έράώ, *I love*; όράώ, *I see*; and many others.

To these may be added, μάώ, *I desire*; πάώ, *I possess*; σπάώ, *I pluck*; and some others. Some verbs have α and η in the penultima of the future and perfect: as, άλοάώ, *I grind*; άνιάώ, *I afflict*; ιλάώ, *I am propitious*; κρεμάώ, *I suspend*; with a few more.

Note 1.—The Dorics in this conjugation contract άεις into ῆς, άει into ῆ, and άειν into ῆν: as, όράεις όρῆς, όράει όρῆ, όράειν όρῆν. The Attics do the same in the three following instances: διψῶ διψῆς διψῆ, διψῆν, *I thirst*; ζῶ ζῆς ζῆ, ζῆν, *I live*; πεινῶ πεινῆς πεινῆ, πεινῆν, *I hunger*. They also write, χρῶμαι χρῆ χρῆται, χρῆσθαι, *I use*.

Note 2.—The Æolics change the infinitive ending $\bar{\alpha}\nu$ into $\alpha\bar{\iota}\varsigma$: as, γελαῖς, for γελᾶν, *to laugh*.

Note 3.—The poets after the contraction into ω place o before it: as, κερηκομῶντες, κερηκομόωντες, from κερηκομάω, *I have long hair*. And they sometimes repeat a : as, τιμάσθαι for τιμᾶσθαι.

Second Conjugation.

In the second conjugation some verbs form the future in $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$ and the perfect in $\epsilon\kappa\alpha$: as, ἀρκέω, *I keep off*; ἐμέω, *I vomit*; ζέω, *I boil*; τελέω, *I perfect*, &c.

Some have ἥσω and $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\omega$, ἡκα and $\epsilon\kappa\alpha$: as, ἀλέω, *I grind*; ποθέω, *I regret*; στερέω, *I frustrate*, &c.

Some dissyllables form their future in $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\omega$, and the perfect in $\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\alpha$: as, θέω, *I run*; νέω, *I swim*; πνέω, *I breathe*; πλέω, *I sail*, &c.

Dissyllables of this conjugation admit only a contraction into $\epsilon\iota$: as, πλέω, πλέεις πλεῖς: the other endings are not contracted. But some compounds are otherwise contracted.

Third Conjugation.

In the third conjugation some form the penultima of their future and perfect in o : ἀρόω, *I plough*; ἐννόω, *I shake*; ὀμόω, *I swear*. But βόω, *I feed*, βώσω and βόσω.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the first person singular of the imperfect, by dropping the vowel that comes before $o\nu$: as, ἐτίμαον, ἔτιμον; ἐφίλεον, ἔφιλον.

The second aorist, and, in consequence, the second future and perfect middle, are only found in those verbs of the first and second conjugation, which, when contracted, end in ω *impure*, as, τιμάω τιμῶ, φιλέω φιλῶ: the rest want them; as, βοάω βοῶ, *I cry out*; ποιέω ποιῶ, *I make*.

Second Future.

The second future of the first and second conjugations is the same with the present tense when contracted; as, τιμῶ, φιλῶ.

Verbs of the third conjugation have no second aorist, second future, nor perfect middle.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
1. τιμ-άομαι, ὦ	2. φιλ-έομαι, οὖ	3. χρυσ-όμαι, οὖ	μαί	αἶη, ᾧ	αἶη, ᾧ	μέθω	μέθω	μέθω
έη, ᾗ	έη, ᾗ	όη, οἷ	έη, ᾗ	έη, ᾗ	έη, ᾗ	έη, ᾗ	έη, ᾗ	έη, ᾗ
οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ
ται	ται	ται	ται	ται	ται	ται	ται	ται
Imperfect.			Imperfect.			Imperfect.		
1. ἐτιμ-αό, ὦ	2. ἐφιλ-εό, οὖ	3. ἐχρυσ-οό, οὖ	μην	αἶον, ὦ	αἶον, ὦ	μέθω	μέθω	μέθω
έον, οῦ	έον, οῦ	όον, οῦ	έον, οῦ	έον, οῦ	έον, οῦ	έον, οῦ	έον, οῦ	έον, οῦ
οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ
το	το	το	το	το	το	το	το	το

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. τιμ-άου, ὦ	2. φιλ-έου, οὖ	3. χρυσ-όου, οὖ	σθε	σθε	σθε
αέ, αἶ	αέ, αἶ	αέ, αἶ	αέ, αἶ	αέ, αἶ	αέ, αἶ
έε, εἷ	έε, εἷ	έε, εἷ	έε, εἷ	έε, εἷ	έε, εἷ
οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ
σθε	σθε	σθε	σθε	σθε	σθε

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. τιμ-αοί, φ᾽	2. φιλ-εοί, οἶ	3. χρυσ-οοί, οἶ	μην	αοί, φ᾽	αοί, φ᾽	αοί, φ᾽	αοί, φ᾽	αοί, φ᾽
έοι, οἷ	έοι, οἷ	όοι, οἷ	έοι, οἷ	έοι, οἷ	έοι, οἷ	έοι, οἷ	έοι, οἷ	έοι, οἷ
οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ	οῦ
οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ
οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ
οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ	οἶ

Perfect and Pluperfect.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
1. τετιμ-ήμεν	ἦο	ἦτο	ἦμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθην	ἦσθε	ἦντο	
2. πεφιλ-ήμεν	ἦο	ἦτο	ἦμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθην	ἦσθε	ἦντο	
3. κεχρυσ-ήμεν	ῶο	ῶτο	ῶμεθον	ῶσθον	ῶσθην	ῶσθε	ῶντο.	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.			Present and Imperfect.			Present and Imperfect.		
1. τιμ-άω, ῶ	άη, ῥ	άη, ᾠ	άη, ῥ	άη, ᾠ	άη, ᾠ	άη, ᾠ	άη, ᾠ	άη, ᾠ
2. φιλ-έω, ῶ	έη, ῥ	έη, ᾠ	έη, ῥ	έη, ᾠ	έη, ᾠ	έη, ῥ	έη, ᾠ	έη, ᾠ
3. χρυσ-όω, ῶ	όη, οἶ	όη, ᾠ	όη, ᾠ	όη, ᾠ	όη, ᾠ	όη, ᾠ	όη, ᾠ	όη, ᾠ

Perfect and Pluperfect.

1. τετιμ-ῶμαι	ἦ	ἦ	ῶμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθε	ῶνται	
2. πεφιλ-ῶμαι	ἦ	ἦ	ῶμεθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθον	ἦσθε	ῶνται	
3. κεχρυσ-ῶμαι	ῶ	ῶ	ῶμεθον	ῶσθον	ῶσθον	ῶσθε	ῶνται.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present & Imperf.	1. τιμ-άεσθαι, ᾑσθαι.	2. φιλ-έεσθαι, εἶσθαι.	3. χρυσ-όεσθαι, οὔσθαι.
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Participle.

Present & Imperf.	1. τιμ-αόμενος, ὠμενος	τιμ-αόμενος, ὠμενος.
	2. φιλ-εόμενος, ὠμενος	φιλ-εόμενος, ὠμενος.
	3. χρυσ-οόμενος, ούμενος	χρυσ-οόμενος, ούμενος.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	τιμ-άομαι, ὦμαι	τιμ-άου, ὦ	τιμ-αοίμην, ῥίμην	τιμ-άωμαι, ὦμαι	τιμ-άεσθαι, ᾱσθαι	{ τιμ-αόμενος -όμενος
Imperf.	ἔτιμ-αόμην, ὠίμην					
Perf.	τετίμην-μαι	τετίμην-σο	τετιμή-μην	τετιμ-ῶμαι	τετιμή-σθαι	τετιμη-μένος
Plup.	ἔτετιμή-μην					
P. p. F.	τετιμήσ-ομαι		τετιμησ-οίμην		τετιμήσ-εσθαι	τετιμησ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐτιμήθ-ην	τιμήθ-ητι	τιμηθ-είην	τιμηθ-ῶ	τιμηθ-ῆναι	τιμηθ-είς
1 Fut.	τιμηθήσ-ομαι		τιμηθησ-οίμην		τιμηθήσ-εσθαι	τιμηθησ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐτίμ-ην	τίμ-ηθι	τιμ-εῖην	τιμ-ῶ	τιμ-ῆναι	τιμ-είς
2 Fut.	τιμήσ-ομαι		τιμησ-οίμην		τιμήσ-εσθαι.	τιμησ-όμενος.

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Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	φιλ-εόμαι, οὔμαι	φιλ-έου, οὔ	φιλ-εοίμην, οίμην	φιλ-έωμαι, ὦμαι	φιλ-έεσθαι, εῖσθαι	{ φιλ-εόμενος -ούμενος
Imperf.	ἐφιλ-εόμην, ούμην					
Perf.	πεφίλη-μαι	πεφίλη-σο	πεφιλή-μην	πεφιλ-ῶμαι	πεφιλή-σθαι	πεφιλη-μένος
Plup.	ἔπεφιλή-μην					
P. p. F.	πεφιλήσ-ομαι		πεφιλησ-οίμην		πεφιλήσ-εσθαι	πεφιλησ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐφιλήθ-ην	φιλήθ-ητι	φιληθ-είην	φιληθ-ῶ	φιληθ-ῆναι	φιληθ-είς
1 Fut.	φιληθήσ-ομαι		φιληθησ-οίμην		φιληθήσ-εσθαι	φιληθησ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐφιλ-ην	φίλ-ηθι	φιλ-εῖην	φιλ-ῶ	φιλ-ῆναι	φιλ-είς
2 Fut.	φιλήσ-ομαι		φιλησ-οίμην		φιλήσ-εσθαι	φιλησ-όμενος.

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	χρυσ-όμαι, οὔμαι	χρυσ-όν, οὔ	χρυσ-οίμην, οίμην	χρυσ-όωμαι, ὦμαι	{ χρυσ-έσθαι -οὔσθαι	χρυσ-όμενος -οὔμενος
Imperf.	ἔχρυσ-οίμην, οὔμην					
Perf.	κεχρύσω-μαι	κεχρύσω-σο	κεχρύσώ-μην	κεχρυσ-ῶμαι	κεχρυσῶ-σθαι	κεχρυσω-μένος
Plup.	ἔκεχρυσώ-μην				κεχρυσώσ-εσθαι	κεχρυσωσ-όμενος
P. p. F.	κεχρυσώσ-ομαι		κεχρυσωσ-οίμην		χρυσωθ-ῆναι	χρυσωθ-είς
1 Aor.	ἔχρυσώθ-ην	χρυσώθ-ητι	χρυσωθ-είην	χρυσωθ-ῶ	χρυσωθήσ-εσθαι	χρυσωθήσ-ομενος
1 Fut.	χρυσωθήσ-ομαι		χρυσωθήσ-οίμην			

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Middle Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τιμ-άομαι, ὦμαι	τιμ-άον, ὦ	τιμ-αοίμην, ᾠμην	τιμ-άωμαι, ὦμαι	{ τιμ-άεσθαι -ᾷσθαι	τιμ-άόμενος -ᾷμενος
Imperf.	ἐτιμ-αοίμην, ᾠμην					
1 Fut.	τιμήσ-ομαι	τίμησ-αι	τιμησ-οίμην	τιμήσ-ωμαι	τιμήσ-εσθαι	τιμησ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐτιμησ-άμην		τιμησ-αίμην		τιμήσ-ασθαι	τιμησ-άμενος
Perf.	τέτιμ-α	τέτιμ-ε	τετίμ-οιμι	τετίμ-ω	τετιμ-έναι	τετιμ-ώς
Plup.	ἔτετίμ-ειν				τιμ-έσθαι	τιμ-όμενος
2 Aor.	ἐτιμ-όμην	τιμ-οὔ	τιμ-οίμην	τίμ-ωμαι	τιμ-εῖσθαι	τιμ-οὔμενος
2 Fut.	τιμ-οὔμαι		τιμ-οίμην			

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	φιλ-έομαι, οὔμαι	φιλ-έου, οὔ	φιλ-εοίμην, οίμην	φιλ-έωμαι, ὦμαι	{ φιλ-έεσθαι -εῖσθαι	φιλ-έόμενος
Imperf.	ἐφιλ-εόμην, ούμην					-ούμενος
1 Fut.	φιλήσ-ομαι	φίλησ-αι	φιλησ-οίμην	φιλήσ-ωμαι	φιλήσ-εσθαι	φιλησ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐφιλησ-άμην		φιλησ-αίμην		φιλήσ-ασθαι	φιλησ-άμενος
Perf.	πέφιλ-α	πέφιλ-ε	πεφίλ-οιμι	πεφίλ-ω	πεφιλ-έναι	πεφιλ-ώς
Plup.	ἔπεφίλ-ειν					
2 Aor.	ἐφίλ-όμην	φίλ-ού	φίλ-οίμην	φίλ-ωμαι	φίλ-έσθαι	φίλ-όμενος
2 Fut.	φίλ-οὔμαι		φίλ-οίμην		φίλ-εῖσθαι	φίλ-ούμενος.

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	χρυσ-όομαι, οὔμαι	χρυσ-όου, οὔ	χρυσ-οοίμην, οίμην	χρυσ-όωμαι, ὦμαι	{ χρυσ-όεσθαι -οὔσθαι	χρυσ-οόμενος
Imperf.	ἐχρυσ-οόμην, οούμην					-οούμενος
1 Fut.	χρυσώσ-ομαι		χρυσωσ-οίμην		χρυσώσ-εσθαι	χρυσωσ-όμενος
1 Aor.	ἐχρυσωσ-άμην	χρύσωσ-αι	χρυσωσ-αίμην	χρυσώσ-ωμαι	χρυσώσ-ασθαι	χρυσωσ-άμενος.

VERBS IN $\mu\iota$.

There are four conjugations of verbs in $\mu\iota$, which spring from verbs of the sixth conjugation, in

$\acute{\alpha}\omega$	} as from	$\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega, \acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota, I \text{ set.}$
$\acute{\epsilon}\omega$		$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega, \tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota, I \text{ place.}$
$\acute{\omicron}\omega$		$\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega, \delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota, I \text{ give.}$
$\acute{\upsilon}\omega$		$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\alpha}, \zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\nu\mu\iota, I \text{ join.}$

These verbs are formed by changing the last vowel ω into $\mu\iota$; by turning the changeable vowel of the penultima into the long vowel, and prefixing the reduplication.

The reduplication of verbs in $\mu\iota$ is twofold, proper and improper.

The *proper* reduplication is when the first consonant of the present tense is repeated with ι , the tenuis letter being used instead of the aspirate: as, $\delta\acute{\omicron}\omega \delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\mu\iota, \theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega \tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$.

The *improper* reduplication is when ι alone is prefixed; and this takes place when a verb begins with $\sigma\tau$, or with two mutes: as, $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\omega \acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota, \pi\acute{\alpha}\omega \acute{\iota}\pi\tau\eta\mu\iota, I \text{ fly}$: or even with a vowel; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\omega \acute{\iota}\eta\mu\iota, I \text{ send}$.

The fourth conjugation has no reduplication, but ω only is changed into $\mu\iota$: as, $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{\alpha} \zeta\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\gamma\nu\mu\iota$.

The characteristic letters are as follow:

1.	} before $\mu\iota$.	η from α
2.		η — ϵ
3.		ω — o
4.		υ

Obs. 1. In the second conjugation the \AA olics change η into ϵ , doubling the letter μ ; as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\mu\mu\iota$ for $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu\iota$.

Obs. 2. The Boeotians change η into $\epsilon\iota$, the reduplication being made with ϵ ; as, $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ *I love*, for $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\mu\iota$.

Obs. 3. Some other verbs besides those of the fourth have no reduplication; as, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\mu\iota$ *I take*, $\sigma\beta\eta\mu\iota$ *I extinguish*, $\phi\eta\mu\iota$ *I say*.

The present, imperfect, and second aorist have a peculiar conjugation.

Verbs in $\mu\iota$ have no second future, perfect middle, nor second aorist passive.

If verbs of the fourth conjugation are dissyllables, they have

a second aorist; if they are trisyllables, they are not conjugated beyond the imperfect. They are also without the optative or subjunctive moods.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. ἴσθ-ημι, ης, ησι	ατον, ατον	αμεν, ατε, ᾱσι
2. τίθ-ημι, ης, ησι	ετον, ετον	εμεν, ετε, εῖσι
3. δίδ-ωμι, ως, ωσι	οτον, οτον	ομεν, οτε, οὔσι
4. ζεύγν-υμι, υς, υσι	υτον, υτον	υμεν, υτε, ὕσι.

Imperfect.

1. ἴσθ-ην, ης, η	ατον, ἀτην	αμεν, ατε, ασαν
2. ἐτίθ-ην, ης, η	ετον, ἐτην	εμεν, ετε, εσαν
3. ἐδίδ-ων, ως, ω	οτον, ότην	ομεν, οτε, οσαν
4. ἐζεύγν-υν, υς, υ	υτον, ύτην	υμεν, υτε, υσαν.

Second Aorist.

1. ἔσθ-ην, ης, η	ητον, ήτην	ημεν, ητε, ησαν
2. ἔθ-ην, ης, η	ετον, έτην	εμεν, ετε, εσαν
3. ἔδ-ων, ως, ω	οτον, ότην	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. ——— ἴσθ-αθι, άτω	ατον, άτων	—— ατε, άτωσαν
2. ——— τίθ-ετι, έτω	ετον, έτων	—— ετε, έτωσαν
3. ——— δίδ-οθι, ότω	οτον, ότων	—— οτε, ότωσαν
4. ——— ζεύγν-υθι, ύτω	υτον, ύτων	—— υτε, ύτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

1. ——— σθ-ῆθι, ήτω	ῆτον, ήτων	—— ῆτε, ήτωσαν
2. ——— θ-ές, έτω	έτον, έτων	—— έτε, έτωσαν
3. ——— δ-ός, ότω	ότον, ότων	—— ότε, ότωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

Singular.

Dual.

Plural.

1. ἴσθ-αῖην, αῖης, αῖη | αῖητον, αἰήτην | αἶημεν, αἶητε, αἶησαν & αἶεν
 2. τιθ-εῖην, εἰης, εἰη | εἰητον, εἰήτην | εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν & εἶεν
 3. διδ-οῖην, οῖης, οῖη | οῖητον, οἰήτην | οῖημεν, οῖητε, οῖησαν & οῖεν.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-αῖην, αῖης, αῖη | αῖητον, αἰήτην | αἶημεν, αἶητε, αἶησαν & αἶεν
 2. θ-εῖην, εἰης, εἰη | εἰητον, εἰήτην | εἶημεν, εἶητε, εἶησαν & εἶεν
 3. δ-οῖην, οῖης, οῖη | οῖητον, οἰήτην | οῖημεν, οῖητε, οῖησαν & οῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------|--|-----------------|
| 1. ἴσθ-ῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ | | ᾗτον, ᾗτον | | ῶμεν, ᾗτε, ῶσι |
| 2. τιθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ | | ῆτον, ῆτον | | ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι |
| 3. διδ-ῶ, ῶς, ῶ | | ῶτον, ῶτον | | ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι. |

Second Aorist.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------|--|-----------------|
| 1. στ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ | | ῆτον, ῆτον | | ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι |
| 2. θ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ | | ῆτον, ῆτον | | ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι |
| 3. δ-ῶ, ῶς, ῶ | | ῶτον, ῶτον | | ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι. |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. ἴσθ-άναι. 2. τιθ-έναι. 3. διδ-όναι. 4. ζευγν-ύναι.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-ῆναι. 2. θ-εῖναι. 3. δ-οῦναι.

Participle.

	Nom.			Gen.		
Pres. and Imperf.	1.	ἴσθ-ὰς,	ᾗσα, ἄν	άντος,	άσης,	άντος
	2.	τιθ-εῖς,	εῖσα, ἐν	έντος,	είσης,	έντος
	3.	διδ-οὺς,	οῦσα, ὄν	όντος,	ούσης,	όντος
	4.	ζευγν-ύς,	ῦσα, ὕν	ύντος,	ύσης,	ύντος.
Second Aorist.	1.	στ-ὰς,	ᾗσα, ἄν	άντος,	άσης,	άντος
	2.	θ-εῖς,	εῖσα, ἐν	έντος,	είσης,	έντος
	3.	δ-οὺς,	οῦσα, ὄν	όντος,	ούσης,	όντος.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	ἴσταν-ημι	ἴσταν-αθι	ἴσταν-αίην	ἴσταν-ῶ	ἴσταν-άσαι	ἴσταν-άς
Imperf.	ἴσταν-ην	σταν-ῆθι	σταν-αίην	σταν-ῶ	σταν-ῆναι	σταν-άς
2 Aor.	ἴσταν-ην		σταν-οιμι		σταν-εῖν	σταν-ων
1 Fut.	στήσ-ω	στήσ-ον	στήσ-αιμι	στήσ-ω	στήσ-αι	στήσ-ας
1 Aor.	ἔστησ-α					
Perf.	ἔστηκ-α	ἔστηκ-ε	ἔστηκ-οιμι	ἔστηκ-ω	ἔστηκ-έναι	ἔστηκ-ώς
Pluperf.	ἔστηκ-ειν					

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τίθ-ημι	τίθ-ετι	τίθ-είην	τίθ-ῶ	τίθ-έναι	τίθ-είς
Imperf.	έτίθ-ην	θ-ές	θ-είην	θ-ῶ	θ-εῖναι	θ-είς
2 Aor.	ἔθ-ην		θ-οιμι		θ-ήσ-ειν	θ-ήσ-ων
1 Fut.	θήσ-ω					
1 Aor.	ἔθηκ-α					
Perf.	τέθεικ-α	τέθεικ-ε	τέθεικ-οιμι	τέθεικ-ω	τέθεικ-έναι	τέθεικ-ώς
Pluperf.	έτεθεικ-ειν					

is found in the indicative mood only.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1. ἴστ-αῖην, αῖης, αῖη	αῖητον, αῖήτην	αῖημεν, αῖητε, αῖησαν & αῖεν
2. τιθ-εῖην, εῖης, εῖη	εῖητον, εῖήτην	εῖημεν, εῖητε, εῖησαν & εῖεν
3. διδ-οῖην, οῖης, οῖη	οῖητον, οῖήτην	οῖημεν, οῖητε, οῖησαν & οῖεν.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-αῖην, αῖης, αῖη	αῖητον, αῖήτην	αῖημεν, αῖητε, αῖησαν & αῖεν
2. θ-εῖην, εῖης, εῖη	εῖητον, εῖήτην	εῖημεν, εῖητε, εῖησαν & εῖεν
3. δ-οῖην, οῖης, οῖη	οῖητον, οῖήτην	οῖημεν, οῖητε, οῖησαν & οῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. ἴστ-ῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ	ᾗτον, ᾗτον	ῶμεν, ᾗτε, ῶσι
2. τιθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆτον, ῆτον	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι
3. διδ-ῶ, ῶς, ῶ	ῶτον, ῶτον	ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆτον, ῆτον	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι
2. θ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ	ῆτον, ῆτον	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι
3. δ-ῶ, ῶς, ῶ	ῶτον, ῶτον	ῶμεν, ῶτε, ῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf.

1. ἴστ-άναι. 2. τιθ-έναι. 3. διδ-όναι. 4. ζευγν-ύναι.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-ῆναι. 2. θ-εῖναι. 3. δ-οῦναι.

Participle.

	Nom.	Gen.
Pres. and Imperf.	1. ἴστ-ᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν	άντος, άσης, άντος
	2. τιθ-εῖς, εῖσα, ἐν	έντος, εἰσης, έντος
	3. διδ-ούς, οὔσα, ὄν	όντος, ούσης, όντος
	4. ζευγν-ύς, ὕσα, ὕν	ύντος, ύσης, ύντος.
Second Aorist.	1. στ-ᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν	άντος, άσης, άντος
	2. θ-εῖς, εῖσα, ἐν	έντος, εἰσης, έντος
	3. δ-ούς, οὔσα, ὄν	όντος, ούσης, όντος.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴσταναι	ἴσταντες
Imperf.	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταναι	ἴσταντες
2 Aor.	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταντο	ἴσταναι	ἴσταντες
1 Fut.	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴσταναι	ἴσταντες
1 Aor.	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴσταναι	ἴσταντες
Perf.	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴσταναι	ἴσταντες
Pluperf.	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴστανται	ἴσταναι	ἴσταντες

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι
Imperf.	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι
2 Aor.	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι
1 Fut.	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι
1 Aor.	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι
Perf.	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι
Pluperf.	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι	τίθωμαι

is found in the indicative mood only.

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	δίδωμι	δίδοθι	διδείην	διδῶ	διδόναι	διδούς
Imperf.	ἑδίδωμι					
2 Aor.	ἔδωκ-α	ἔδοθι	ἑδείην	ἑδῶ	ἑδόναι	ἑδούς
1 Fut.	δώσω		δώσωμι		δῶσ-ειν	δῶσ-ων
1 Aor.	ἔδωκ-α	is found in the indicative mood only.				
Perf.	δέδωκ-α	δέδωκ-ε	δέδωκ-οιμι	δέδωκ-ω	δέδωκ-έναι	δέδωκ-ώς.
Pluperf.	ἑδέδωκ-ειν					

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	ζεύγνυμι	ζεύγνυθι	ζεύγνυι	ζεύγνυ	ζεύγνυναι	ζεύγνυς.
Imperf.	ἑζεύγνυν					

Formation of Tenses.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing μι into ν; and prefixing the augment, unless the verb begins with ι: as, *τίθημι ἐτίθην, ἵστημι ἵσταν*.

The singular number and the third person plural are also contracted, as though from the contracted forms, *ἱστάω, τιθέω, δίδόω*: as, *ἵσταν, ας, α; ων: ἐτίθουν, εις, ει; ουν: ἐδίδουν, ους, ου; ουν*: so also the second person singular of the imperative mood; as, *ἵστα, τίθει, δίδου*.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, *ἑτίθην, ἑθην*.

Before a consonant, however, the improper reduplication ι is changed into ε: as, ἴστην, ἔστην.

If a verb has no reduplication, there is no difference between the imperfect and second aorist: as, σβῆμι, ἔσβην.

The penultima of the second aorist is long in the dual and plural; but it is made short in these three, ἔθην, ἔδων, and ἦν from ἵημι *I send*.

The second aorist imperative in the second conjugation ends in ες: as, θές for τέθι; σχές for σχέθι from σχῆμι *I have*: so δός for δόθι in the third conjugation.

The rest of the tenses are regularly formed from the original present tense: as, ἴστημι, στήσω, ἔσθηκα, from στάω, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Present.		Dual.		Plural.	
1. ἴσθ-αμαι,	ασαι	ἀμεθον,	ασθον,	ασθον	ἀμεθα,	ασθε,	ανται
2. τίθ-εμαι,	εσαι	έμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον	έμεθα,	εσθε,	ενται
3. δίδ-ομαι,	οσαι	όμεθον,	οσθον,	οσθον	όμεθα,	οσθε,	ονται
4. ζεύγν-υμαι,	υσαι	ύμεθον,	υσθον,	υσθον	ύμεθα,	υσθε,	υνται.
Imperfect.							
1. ἴσθ-άμην,	ασο,	ἀμεθον,	ασθον,	άσθην	ἀμεθα,	ασθε,	αντο
2. ἐτίθ-έμην,	εσο,	έμεθον,	εσθον,	έσθην	έμεθα,	εσθε,	εντο
3. ἐδίδ-όμην,	οσο,	όμεθον,	οσθον,	όσθην	όμεθα,	οσθε,	οντο
4. ἐζευγν-ύμην,	υσο,	ύμεθον,	υσθον,	ύσθην	ύμεθα,	υσθε,	υντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

1. —	ἴστω-ασο,	ἄσθω	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. —	τίθ-εσο,	έσθω	—	ασθον,	ἄσθων	—	—	—	—
3. —	δίδ-οσο,	όσθω	—	εσθον,	έσθων	—	—	—	—
4. —	ζεύγν-υσο,	ύσθω	—	οσθον,	όσθων	—	—	—	—
			—	υσθον,	ύσθων	—	—	—	—
								ασθε,	ἀσθωσαν
								εσθε,	έσθωσαν
								οσθε,	όσθωσαν
								υσθε,	ύσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

1. ἴστω-αίμην,	αἴω,	αἴτω	αἰμέθων,	αἴσθων,	αἰσθην	αἰμέθα,	αἴσθε,	αἴντο
2. τίθ-είμην,	εἴω,	εἴτω	εἰμέθων,	εἴσθων,	εἴσθην	εἰμέθα,	εἴσθε,	εἴντο
3. δίδ-οίμην,	οἴω,	οἴτω	οἰμέθων,	οἴσθων,	οἴσθην	οἰμέθα,	οἴσθε,	οἴντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

1. ἴστω-ῶμαι,	ῥ̄,	ᾱται	ώμέθων,	ᾱσθων,	ᾱσθον	ώμέθα,	ᾱσθε,	ῶνται
2. τίθ-ῶμαι,	ῥ̄,	ῆται	ώμέθων,	ῆσθων,	ῆσθον	ώμέθα,	ῆσθε,	ῶνται
3. δίδ-ῶμαι,	ῥ̄,	ῶται	ώμέθων,	ῶσθων,	ῶσθον	ώμέθα,	ῶσθε,	ῶνται.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present & Imperfect.	1. ἴστω-ασθαι.	2. τίθ-εσθαι.	3. δίδ-οσθαι.	4. ζεύγν-υσθαι.
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PARTICIPLE.

Nom.		Gen.			
Present & Imperfect.					
1. ἰστάμεν-ος,	ῆ,	ον	ἰσταμέν-ου,	ης,	ου
2. τιθέμεν-ος,	ῆ,	ον	τιθεμέν-ου,	ης,	ου
3. δίδόμεν-ος,	ῆ,	ον	διδόμεν-ου,	ης,	ου
4. ζευγνύμεν-ος,	ῆ,	ον	ζευγνυμέν-ου,	ης,	ου.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	ἵστανται	ἵστασο	ἵσταίμην	ἵστωμαι	ἵστασθαι	ἵστάμενος
Imperf.	ἵσταντο	ἵστασο	ἵσταίμην	ἵστωμαι	ἵστασθαι	ἵσταμένους
Perf.	ἵσταμαι					
Pluperf.	ἵσταίην					
Paul. p. F.	ἵστασθαι					
1 Aor.	ἵστασθην	στάθ-ητι	στάσ-οίμην	στάθ-ῶ	στάσ-εσθαι	στάσόμενος
1 Fut.	στάθήσονται		στάθ-ησ-οίμην		στάθήσ-εσθαι	στάθησόμενος

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	τίθεμαι	τίθ-εσο	τίθειμην	τίθωμαι	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imperf.	έτιθ-έμην					
Perf.	τέθειμαι	τέθ-εισο	τέθειμην	τέθωμαι	τέθεισθαι	τεθειμένους
Pluperf.	έτεθ-είμην					
Paul. p. F.	τεθείσθαι					
1 Aor.	έτεθ-ην	τέθ-ητι	τεθείσ-οίμην	τεθ-ῶ	τεθείσ-εσθαι	τεθεισόμενος
1 Fut.	τεθήσονται		τεθήσ-οίμην		τεθήσ-εσθαι	τεθησόμενος

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	δίδ-ομαι	δίδ-οσο	διδ-οίμην	διδ-ῶμαι	δίδ-οσθαι	διδόμεν-ος
Imperf.	ἔδιδ-όμην					
Perf.	δέδ-ομαι	δέδ-οσο	δεδ-οίμην	δεδ-ῶμαι	δεδ-όσθαι	δεδομέν-ος
Pluperf.	ἔδεδ-όμην					
Paul. p. F.	δεδόσ-ομαι		δεδος-οίμην		δεδύσ-εσθαι	δεδοσόμεν-ος
1 Aor.	ἔδοθ-ην	δόθ-ητι	δοθ-είην	δοθ-ῶ	δοθ-ῆναι	δοθ-είς
1 Fut.	δοθήσ-ομαι		δοθησ-οίμην		δοθήσ-εσθαι	δοθησόμεν-ος.

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	ζεύγν-υμαι			
Imperf.	ἔζευγν-ύμην	ζεύγν-υσο	ζεύγν-υσθαι	ζευγνύμεν-ος.

Formation of Tenses.

The Present is formed from the Present Active, by changing μι into μαι, and the long vowel of the penultima into its short vowel: as, ἵστημι, ἵσταμαι; τίθημι, τίθεμαι; δίδωμι, δίδομαι. Except ἀναι, from ἀναι, I blow; διζηναι, I seek; ὄνημαι and ὄναμαι, I help, from ὄνημι. Also, ἀκάχημαι, I afflict; ἀλάλημαι, I wander; ἀλαλύκηναι, I am mad; ἀπόκταμαι, I am slain.

The other tenses are formed after the regular manner.

The Perfect has a short penultima, except the Boeotian τέθειμαι, which is made short however in the First Aorist, ἐτέθην.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
1. ἐστ-άμην,	ασο,	άμεθον,	ασθον,	άσθε,	αυτο
2. ἐθ-έμην,	εσο,	έμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθε,	εντο
3. ἐδ-όμην,	οσο,	όμεθον,	οσθον,	οσθε,	οντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

1. —	στ-άσο,	άσθω	άσθον,	άσθων	άσθωσαν
2. —	θ-έσο,	έσθω	έσθον,	έσθων	έσθωσαν
3. —	δ-όσο,	όσθω	όσθον,	όσθων	όσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-αίμην,	αῖο,	αἶμεθον,	αἶσθον,	αἶσθην	αἶντο
2. θ-είμην,	εῖο,	εἶμεθον,	εἷσθον,	εἷσθην	εἵντο
3. δ-οίμην,	οῖο,	οἶμεθον,	οἷσθον,	οἷσθην	οἴντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-ῶμαι,	ῥῆ,	ῶμεθον,	ᾠσθον,	ᾠσθαι	ῶνται
2. θ-ῶμαι,	ῆ,	ῶμεθον,	ῆσθον,	ῆσθαι	ῶνται
3. δ-ῶμαι,	ῶ,	ῶμεθον,	ῶσθον,	ῶσθαι	ῶνται.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

1. στ-άσθαι.	1. στάμεν-ος, η, ον,	Gen. { σταμέν-ου, ης, ου.
2. θ-έσθαι.	2. θέμεν-ος, η, ον,	{ θεμέν-ου, ης, ου.
3. δ-όσθαι.	3. δόμεν-ος, η, ον,	{ δομέν-ου, ης, ου.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

1. στάμεν-ος, η, ον,	Gen. { σταμέν-ου, ης, ου.
2. θέμεν-ος, η, ον,	{ θεμέν-ου, ης, ου.
3. δόμεν-ος, η, ον,	{ δομέν-ου, ης, ου.

Tables of the Moods and Tenses of the Middle Voice.

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι
Imperf.	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι
2 Aor.	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι
1 Fut.	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι
1 Aor.	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι	ἴσθαι

VERBS IN μι.

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinitive	Participle
Pres.	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι
Imperf.	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι
2 Aor.	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι
1 Fut.	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι
1 Aor.	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι	τίθαι

ἴσθαι is found in the indicative mood only.

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	δίδ-ομαι	δίδ-οσο	διδ-οίμην	διδ-ῶμαι	δίδ-οσθαι	διδόμεν-ος
Imperf.	ἔδιδ-όμην					
2 Aor.	ἔδ-όμην	δ-όσου	δ-οίμην	δ-ῶμαι	δ-όσθαι	δόμεν-ος
1 Fut.	δώσ-ομαι		δωσ-οίμην		δώσ-εσθαι	δωσόμεν-ος.
1 Aor.	ἔδωκ-άμην					

ἔδωκ-άμην is found in the indicative mood only.

Formation of Tenses.

The present and imperfect are like the present and imperfect passive.

The second aorist is formed from the imperfect, as in the active voice : as, ἔτιθέμην, ἐθέμην.

Scarcely any verb of the third conjugation, except δίδωμι, is found in the middle voice.

Verbs of the fourth conjugation have no middle voice.

*Anomalous Verbs in μι with their Dialects*¹.1. ΕΙ'ΜΙ, *I am*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. C. εἰμὶ	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	εἶς, εἷ	ἐστί	— ἐστόν	ἐστόν	ἐσμέν	ἐστέ
	ἐμμεῖ D. ἤμι Æ.	ἐντὶ D.			εἰμές D. ἐμμεν } P. εἰμμεν	ἐσσι I. εὔτι Æ. ἐντὶ D.
Imperf. C. ἦν	ἦς	ἦ	— ἦτον	ἦτην	ἦμεν	ἦσαν.
	ἦσα P. ἦ Α. ἦα } P. ἦεν ἔσκειν } P. ἔον εἶν ἦην Α.	ἦν Α. ἦς D. ἦε } P. ἦη ἔσκε } P. ἔη ἦη	ἦσπον } P. ἔτον ἔσπον	ἦσπην } P. ἔσπην ἔσπην	ἦμες D.	ἔσαν I. ἔσαν } P. ἦν ἔσκειν

¹ C. signifies Common; A. Attic; I. Ionic; D. Doric; Æ. Æolic; P. Poetic; B. Boeotian.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.
Pluperf. C.	ἤμην	ἦτο	ἦσθον ἡσθην	ἦμεθα ἦσθε ἦντο.
1 Fut. C.	ἔσ-ομαι	ἔσ-η	όμεθον εσθον	όμεθα εσθε ονται.
	ἔσομαι P.	ἔσση P.	όμεθον εσθον	όμεθα εσθε ονται P.
	ἔσούμαι } D.	ἔσει A. & D.	όμεθον εσθον	όμεθα εσθε ονται P.
	ἔσεύμαι } D.	ἔσειαι I.	όμεθον εσθον	όμεθα εσθε ονται P.
	ἔσσειαι P.	ἔσσειαι P.	όμεθον εσθον	όμεθα εσθε ονται P.
IMPERATIVE MOOD.				
Pres. & Imperf. }	C. —	ἔστω	ἔστων	ἔστωσαν.
	ἴσθι	ἦτω D.	ἔστων	ἔστωσαν A.
	ἔσσο		ἔστων	ἔστωσαν A.
	ἔσσω		ἔστων	ἔστωσαν A.
OPTATIVE MOOD.				
Pres. & Imperf. }	C. εἶην	εἶη	εἶητον εἶήτην	εἶημεν εἶητε εἶησαν.
	ἔοιμι	ἔοι P.	εἶημεν	εἶητε εἶησαν A.
1 Fut.	C. ἐσ-οίμην	ἔσ-οιτο	οἶμεθον οἶσθον οἶσθην	οἶμεθα οἶσθε οἶντο.
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.				
Pres. & Imperf. }	C. ᾤ	ᾤ	ᾤητον ᾤήτην	ᾤμεν ᾤητε ᾤωσι.
	εἴω	εἴη P.	εἴημεν	εἴητε εἴωσι P.
	ἔω	ἔη	ἔημεν	ἔητε ἔωσι I.
	ᾤσθα A.	ᾤσι I.	ᾤομεν P.	ᾤομεν P.
		ᾤσθαι	ᾤμεν D.	ᾤμεν D.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf.	C. εἶναι.	1 Fut. C. ἔσεσθαι	PARTICIPLE.		
			Pres. C. ὦν, έων έως	οὔσα έούσα είσα εύσα έοῖσα ἔασσα	1 Fut. C. ἐσόμενος. έσσόμενος P.
	} D.	ἔμεν I.	έων	έούσα	έόν I.
		ἤμεν	εἰς	είσα	έν ΑἘ.
		ἦμες			
		ἔμεναι A.			
		ἔμμεναι ΑἘ.			
		εἴμεναι P.			

2. Εἰ' MI, from ἔω, poetically εἴω, I go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

		Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. C.	εἶμι	εἶς, εἷ	εἴσι	—	ἴτον, ἴτον	ἴμεν	ἴσι.
εἴσθα ἈΕ.							
Imperf. C.	εἶν	εἶς	εἷ	—	ἴτην	ἴμεν	ἴσαν
	ἦον	ἦες	ἦε P.			ἴμεσ D.	ἔϊσαν P.
2 Aor. C.	ἴον	ἴες	ἴε	—	ἴετον ἰέτην	ἴομεν	ἴον.
εἶον } A.P. ἦον ἦϊον							

1 Aor. C. εἶσα. 3 plur. εἴσαν, A. ἦσαν, P. ἦϊσαν. | Pluperf. C. εἴκειν, &c. A. ἦκειν, ἦκεις, ἦκει, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Pres. & Imperf. } C.	ἴθι, εἴ, ἴτω	ἴτον, ἴτων	ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

2 Aor. C.	ἴοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι, &c.	2 Aor. C.	ἴω, ἴης, ἴη, &c.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Infinitive Mood.

Participles.

Pres. and Imperf. } C.	ἵναι, εἶναι, and ἰέναι in compounds.	Pres. or 2 Aor. } C.	ἰὼν, ἰούσα, ἰόν.
	ἵμεν, ἵμεναι } I. A. D.		

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1 Fut. C.	εἴσομαι,	εἴσῃ,	εἴσεται, &c.	1 Aor. C.	εἰσάμην,	εἴσω,	εἴσατο.
Perf. C.	εἴλα,	εἴλας,	εἴε	—	εἴατον,	εἴαμεν,	εἴασι.
	ἦα A.						
	ἦϊα,	ἦϊας,	ἦϊε P.				
	ἦειν	ἦεις,	ἦει	—	ἦείτην	ἦειμεν,	ἦεισαν.
Pluper. C.	ἦεα I.						

The rest are commonly wanting.

"Ιημι, I go, is conjugated in the same way. The orators chiefly use ἀπίσαν in the indicative mood, ἀπιῶσαν in the subjunctive, and ἀπιέναι in the infinitive.

3. "ΙΗΜΙ, from "ΕΩ, I send.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. C.	ἴημι, ἴης,	ἴησι,	ἴητον, ἴητον	ἴεμεν, ἴεμεν	ἴετε, ἴεσι.
Imperf. C.	ἴην, εἶον,	ἴη, εἶε, &c. P.	ἴετον, ἴέτην	ἴεμεν,	ἴεσι I. ἴᾶσι A. ἴεσαν.
2 Aor. C.	ἴην, ἴης,	ἴη, &c.	1 Fut. C. ἴσω,	ἴησις, ἴησει, &c.	
1 Aor. C.	ἴκα for ἴσα,	ἴκας, ἴκε, &c.	Perf. C. εἴκα, εἴκας,	ἴκε, &c.	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf. }	C. ——— ἴεθι,	ἴέτω, &c.	2 Aor. ——— C. ἔς, ἔτω, &c.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. & Imperf. }	C. <i>ιείην</i> , <i>ἔοιμι</i> ,	<i>ιείης</i> , <i>ἔοις</i> ,	<i>ιείῃ</i> <i>ἔοι, &c. P.</i>	— <i>ιείητον</i> , <i>ἔιητον</i> ,	— <i>ιείημεν</i> , <i>ἔιημεν</i> ,
2 Aor. C.	<i>εἵην</i> ,	<i>εἵης</i> ,	<i>εἴῃ</i>	— <i>εἵητον</i> , Perf. and Pluperf. C.	— <i>εἴημεν</i> , <i>εἴκ-οιμι</i> ,
1 Fut. C.	<i>ἦσ-οιμι</i> ,	<i>οις</i> ,	<i>οι, &c.</i>		<i>οι, &c.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. C.	<i>ἴω</i> ,	<i>ἴῃς</i> ,	<i>ἴῃ, &c.</i>	Perf. and Pluperf. C.	<i>εἴκω</i> ,	<i>εἴκη, &c.</i>
2 Aor. C.	<i>ᾶ</i> ,	<i>ᾶς</i> ,	<i>ᾶ</i>	— <i>ᾶτον</i> ,	<i>ᾶμεν</i> ,	<i>ᾶσι</i> .
	<i>ἔω</i> ,	<i>ἔης</i> ,	<i>ἔῃ, &c. I.</i>			
	<i>εἴω</i> ,	<i>εἴης</i> ,	<i>εἴῃ, &c. P.</i>			

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. and Imperf. }	C. <i>ιέναι</i> .	2 Aor. C. <i>εἶναι</i> .
	<i>ιέμεναι</i> D.	<i>ἔμεναι</i> D.
	<i>ιέμεν</i> I.	<i>ἔμεν</i> I.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. C.	<i>ιείς</i> ,	<i>ιείσα</i> ,	2 Aor. C.	<i>εἶς</i> ,	<i>εἴσα</i> ,	<i>ἔν.</i>
1 Fut. C.	<i>ἦσων</i> ,	<i>ἦσουσα</i> ,	Perf. and Pluperf. C.	<i>εἰκώς</i> ,	<i>εἰκυῖα</i> ,	<i>εἰκός.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

"Ιεμαι, I am sent, is formed after the manner of τίθεμαι, throughout all its moods and tenses.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
2 Aor. C.	ἔμην,	ἔσο,	ἔτο	ἔμεθον,	ἔσθον,

ἔο I.
οὐ A.

1 Fut. C.	ἥσομαι,	ἥσῃ,	ἥσεται, &c.	1 Aor. C.	ἡκάμην,	ἡκω,	ἡκατο, &c.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2 Aor. C.	ἔσο,	ἔσθω	ἔσθων,	ἔσθων	ἔσθε,	ἔσθωσαν.
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ἔο I.
οὐ A.

OPTATIVE MOOD.		SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	
2 Aor. C.	εἴμην,	εἴτο, &c.	ῶμαι,

INFINITIVE MOOD.

2 Aor. C.	ἔσθαι.	2 Aor. C.	ἔμενος,	ἔμενον.
1 Fut. C.	ἥσεσθαι.	1 Fut. C.	ἡσόμενος,	ἡσόμενον.

PARTICIPLES.

ἔμένη,
ἡσομένη,

Thus, ἴημι, I desire; but only in the Passive, ἵεμαι and ἰέμην.

4. ἵΗΜΑΙ, from ἕω, *I sit*. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Dual.

Singular.

Plural.

Pres. C. ἵμαι,	ἵται	ἵμεθον,	ἵσθον,	ἵμεθα,	ἵσθε,	ἵνται.
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Imperf. C. ἵμην,	ἵσο,	ἵτο	ἵμεθον,	ἵσθον,	ἵμεθα,	ἵσθε,
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ἵστο P.

ImPERAT. MOOD. C. —	ἵσο,	ἵσθω, &c.		INFIN. MOOD. C. ἵσθαι.		PART. C. ἵμενος.
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The compound, κάτῃμαι, *I sit*, is more common.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. C. κάθ-ημαι,	ησαι,	ηται	ἵμεθον,	ησθον,	ἵμεθα,	ησθε,
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κάθηται I.

κάθηται A.

Imperf. C. ἐκαθήμην, whence καθῆσο, καθῆτο and καθῆστο, without the augment.

1 Fut. C. καθήσομαι, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. } C. —	κάθ-ησο,	ἵσθω		—	ησθον,	ἵσθων		—	ησθε,	ἵσθωσαν.
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κάθητο } I.

κάθεο } I.

κάθου A.

INFIN. MOOD. C. κάθησθαι.

PART. C. καθήμενος.

5. ἜNNYMI, from ἔω, *I clothe*; ΕΙ΄ΜΑΙ, *I put on*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

2 Aor. C. εἶσα, ἔσσα,	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	εἶσας, ἔσας,	εἶσε ἔσσε P.	—	εἶσατον, εἶσατην	εἶσαμεν, εἶσατε,	εἶσαν.

INFIN. M. C. εἶσαι, P. ἔσαι, which also means *to place*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Perf. C. εἶμαι, ἔσαι,	εἶσαι, ἔσαι P.	εἶται εἴσται P.		εἴμεθον, εἴσθαι P.	εἴσθον, εἴσθον		εἴμεθα, εἴσθε,	εἴνται. εἴσθαι I. εἴντο.
Pluperf. C. εἶμην, ἔσο,	εἶμην, ἔσο,	εἴτο ἔστο		εἴμεθον, ἔστο	εἴσθον, ἔστο		εἴμεθα, εἴσθε,	εἴντο. εἴσθαι I.

PART. Perf. C. εἰμένος.

1 Aor. Mid. C. εἰσάμην, P. εἰσάμην and εἰσάμην. | PART. εἰσάμενος P.

ἸΣΗΜΙ, from ἰσάω, *I know*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. C. ἴσθμι, ἴσαμι,	ἴσθς, ἴσας,	ἴσθσι ἴσασι D.		ἴσατον, ἴσατι D.	ἴσατον ἴσμεν D. Ἀ.		ἴσατε, ἴσθε P.	ἴσασι. ἴσαντι D.
Imperf. C. ἴσθην, ἴσθς,	ἴσθην, ἴσθς,	ἴσθ ἴσθ		ἴσθην, ἴσθ	ἴσθην, ἴσθ		ἴσθτε, ἴσθ	ἴσθσαν. ἴσθσαν P.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.			
Pres. & Imperf.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
	ἴσῃ, ἰσάτω —	ἴσατον, ἰσάτων —	ἴσατε, ἰσάτωσαν.
	ἴσθι, ἴστω, &c. P.		ἴστων A.
INFINITIVE MOOD.			
Pres. & Imperf. C. ἰσάναι.			
	ἰσαμέναι } D. ἴδμεν ἴσαμεν I. ἴσμεν P.	PARTICIPLE. Pres. C. ἴσας, ἴσασα, ἴσαν.	

MIDDLE VOICE.

6. ἸΣΑΜΑΙ, or ἸΣΤΑΜΑΙ, but more usually the compound, ἐπίσταμαι, *I know*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. C.	ἐπίστ-αμαι, ασαι, αται ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀμεθα, ασθε, ανται.			
	ἡ I. ἡαι I.			
	Imperf. C. ἐπιστ-άμην, ασο, ατο ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην ἀμεθα, ασθε, αυτο.			
	ἡπιστάμην A. ω I. ω A.			

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf.	C. — ἐπίστ-ασο, ἀσθω — ασθον, ἀσθων — ασθε, ἀσθωσαν.			
	ω I. ω A.			

INFIN. M. Pres. C. ἐπίστασθαι. | PART. Pres. C. ἐπιστάμεν-ος, η, ον.

7. ΚΕΓΜΑΙ, from the obsolete verb κέω, *I lie down*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Pres. C. κείμαι, κείται | κείμεθον, κείσθον | κείμεθα, κείσθε, κείνται.

Dual.

Imperf. C. ἐκείμην, ἔκεισο, ἔκειτο | ἐκείμεθον, ἔκείσθον | ἐκείμεθα, ἔκεισθε, ἔκειντο. κείται I.
 κείται P.
 κέονται
 ἔκειντο.

1 Fut. C. κείσ-ομαι, ἦ, εἶται | κεισ-όμεθον, εἰσθον | κεισ-όμεθα, εἰσθε, ονται.
 κεισοῦμαι I.
 κεισεῦμαι D.

IMPER. C. κείσο, κείσθω, &c. | ΟΡΤΑΤ. C. κε-οίμην, οιο, οιο, &c. | SUBJ. C. κέ-ωμαι, ἦ, ἦται, &c.
 INFIN. C. κείσθαι. | PART. C. κεί-μενος, μένη, μενον.

8. ΦΗΜΙ, from φάω, *I say*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. C. φημί, φῆς, φησὶ | ——— | φατὸν, φατέ, φασί.
 φαμὶ, φάς, φατὶ D.
 ἡμὶ, ἦς, ἡσὶ A.
 ἡπὶ D.

φαντὶ D.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Imperf. C.	ἔφην, ἔφης, ἔφη	—	ἔφατον, ἐφάτην	ἔφαμεν, ἔφατε	ἔφασαν.
	ἐφῆσθα Æ.				ἔφαν } B. φὰν }
	φῆν, φῆς, φῆ I.				
	ῆν, ῆς, ῆ A.				
2 Aor. C.	ἔφην, ἔφης, ἔφη	—	ἔφητον, ἐφήτην	ἔφημεν, ἔφητε	ἔφησαν.

The same Dialects as in the Imperfect.

1 Fut. C.	φήσω, φήσεις, φήσει	—	φήσετον, φήσετον	φήσομεν, φήσετε	φήσουσι.
	φασῶ, φασεῖς, φασεῖ D.				
1 Aor.	ἔφης-α, ας, ε	—	ατον, άτην	ατε, αμεν,	αν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf.	C. —	φάθι, φάτω	—	φάτον, φάτων	φάτε, φάτωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf.	C. φαίην, φαίης, φαίη	—	φαίητον, φαίητην	φαίημεν, φαίητε	φαίησαν.
1 Aor.	φήσ-αιμι, αις, αι	—	αιτον, αίτην	αιτε, αιμεν,	αιεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

		Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
Pres. & Imperf. }	C. φῶ,	φῆς,	φῆ —	φῆτον,	φῆτον	φῆτε,	φῶσι.
1 Aor. φήσ-ω,	ης,	η	φῆσι I. η —	ητον,	ητον	ητε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. & Imperf. C. φάναι.

PARTICIPLES.

| Pres. & Imp. C. φάς, φᾶσα, φάν. | 1 Aor. φήσ-ας, ασα, αν.

In the Passive Voice we have πέφαται of the Perfect Indicative, and πεφάσθω of the Imperative, used impersonally.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Imperf. }	C. ἐφ-άμην,	ασυ,	ατο		άμεθον,	ασθον',	άσθην		άμεθα,	ασθε,	αντο.
or 2 Aor. }											

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLE.

Present & Imperfect.

C. φάσο.	I. φάο.		φάμεν-ος,	η,	ον.
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IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Ἀνήκει and προσήκει, *it becomes* ; ἀνῆκε and προσῆκε, *it became*.

Ἀρέσκει, *it pleases* ; ἤρεσκε, *it did please* ; ἀρέσει, *it will please* ; ἤρεσε, *it pleased*.

Δεῖ, *it behoves* ; ἔδει, *it did behove* ; δεήσει, *it will behove* ; ἐδέησε, *it behoved*. Infin. δεῖν, *to behove* ; Part. δέον, *that which behoves*.

Δοκεῖ, *it seems* ; ἐδόκει, *it did seem* ; δόξει, *it will seem* ; ἔδοξε, *it seemed*.

Μέλει, *it concerns* ; ἔμελε, *it did concern* ; μελήσει, *it will concern* ; ἐμέλησε, *it concerned*.

Χρῆ, *it is necessary* ; ἔχρην and χρῆν, *it was necessary* ; χρήσει, *it will be necessary*. Infin. χρῆναι, *to be necessary*.

Compound of χρῆ : ἀπόχρη, *it suffices* ; ἀπέχρη, *it did suffice* ; ἀποχρήσει, *it will suffice* ; ἀπέχρησε, *it sufficed*. Inf. ἀποχρῆν, *to suffice*.

There are some passive impersonal verbs : ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible* ; εἵμαρται and πέπρωται, *it is destined*.

DEFECTIVE AND ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Verbs are called defective, when they are not regularly formed beyond the imperfect ; if they have any more tenses, they are borrowed from other verbs, whose present is not in use, and are then called anomalous.

They mostly have the following endings :—

άθω, έθω, ύθω : as, άμυνάθω, *I aid* ; τελέθω, *I am* ; φθινύθω, *I corrupt*.

αίω and είω, from άω and έω : as, κεδαίω, from κεδάω, *I scatter* ; τελείω, from τελέω, *I accomplish*.

Verbs that express desire also in είω from the Future : as, γαμησείω, *I desire to marry*, from γαμ-έω, ήσω, *I marry* ; πολεμ-μσειώ, *I desire to war*, from πολεμ-έω, ήσω, *I wage war*.

άνω : as, λαμβάνω, *I take* ; μανθάνω, *I learn*.

είνω when more than two syllables : as, φαείνω, *I shine*.

ήω : as, δήω, *I find*.

ύω when more than two syllables, from which are formed verbs in μι : as, κεραννύω, *I mix* ; ρηγνύω, *I break* ; σβεννύω, *I extinguish*.

ω after two consonants, the second of which is a liquid : as, ζάκνω, *I bite*.

βω after ε or a liquid : as, σέβω, *I worship* ; στίλβω, *I shine*.

δω, if it comes after λ or ν : as, μέλδω, *I melt* ; σπένδω, *I pour*.

λω pure : as, πέλω and πέλομαι, *I am*.

ξω and σω, having the characteristic of the Future : as, ἄξω, *I lead*, from ἄγω ; ἵξω, *I come*, from ἵκω ; δύσω and δύσομαι, *I enter*, from δύω ; ὄρσω, *I arouse*, and ὄρσομαι, *I rise*, from ὄρω ; &c.

σγω, σθω, σκω, σσω, χθω : as, μίσγω, *I mix* ; βιβάσθω, *I stride* ; φάσκω, *I say* ; ἀηθέσσω, *I am unaccustomed* ; ἔχθω, *I hate*.

So also those verbs which receive a consonant, and change ε into ι : as, μένω μίμνω, *I abide* ; τέκω τίκτω, *I bring forth* ; ἐνέπω ἐνίσπω, *I narrate*.

There are some with one tense only ; as, κυρέω and κύρω, *I am*.

Catalogue of Anomalous Verbs.

A.

I admire Ἀγαμαι, 1 fut. ἀγάσομαι, 1 aor. ἡγασάμην ; 1 aor. pass. ἡγάσθην, from ἀγάζω.

I break Ἀγνυμι, 1 fut. ἄξω, A. ἐάξω, whence κατεάξω ; 1 aor. ἔαξα, whence κατέαξα, perf. ἤχα, A. ἔαχα, 2 aor. ἔαγον ; 2 aor. pass. ἐάγην, perf. m. ἔαγα, whence κατέαγα.

I bring Ἀγω, 1 fut. ἄξω, perf. ἤχα, A. ἀγήοχα, 2 aor. ἤγον, A. ἤγαγον.

I sing Ἀδω, for Ἀεῖδω P. 1 fut. m. ᾄσομαι, 1 aor. act. ᾄσα.

I satiate Ἀδω, 1 fut. ἄσω, 1 aor. infin. ᾄσαι.

I please Ἀδω and Ἀνδάνω, from ἡδω, 1 fut. ἀδήσω, 2 aor. ἔαδον for ἡδον, 2 fut. ἀδῶ, perf. m. ἔαδα for ἡδα.

I take Αἰρέω, 1 fut. αἰρήσω, 2 aor. εἶλον, 2 fut. ἐλῶ, 2 aor. m. εἰλόμην, 2 fut. ἐλοῦμαι, from ἔλω (Also ἤρηκα, ἡρέθην).

I perceive Αἰσθάνομαι, 1 fut. m. αἰσθήσομαι, 2 aor. ἡσθόμην, perf. pass. ἥσθημαι, from αἰσθέομαι.

I keep off Ἀλέξω, 1 fut. ἀλεξήσω, 1 aor. ἡλέξησα, from ἀλεξέω, whence ἀλέξειν ; but 1 aor. infin. ἀλέξαι and ἀλέξασθαι.

I wander Ἀλημι and Ἀλάλημι, inf. ἀλῆναι, part. ἀλείς ; pres. pass. ἀλάλημαι and ἄλημαι, perf. ἤλημαι and ἀλήλημαι, from ἀλάω.

- I take* Ἀλίσκω, 1 fut. ἀλώσω, perf. ἤλωκα and ἐάλωκα, from ἀλόω; 2 aor. ἤλων and ἐάλων, imper. ἄλωθι, opt. ἀλοίην, subj. ἀλῶ, inf. ἀλῶναι, part. ἀλοῦς, from ἄλωμι.
- I consume* Ἀναλίσκω, 1 fut. ἀναλώσω, perf. ἀνήλωκα and ἡνάλωκα, perf. pass. ἀνήλωμαι.
- I sin* Ἀμαρτάνω, 1 fut. ἀμαρτήσω, 1 aor. ἡμάρτησα, perf. ἡμάρτηκα, 2 aor. ἤμαρτον, ἡμβροτον P. from ἀμαρτέω.
- I clothe* Ἀμφιέννυμι, 1 fut. ἀμφιέσω, 1 aor. ἡμφίεσα; perf. pass. ἡμφιέσμαι.
- I read* Ἀναγινώσκω, imperf. ἀνεγίνωσκον, perf. ἀνέγνωκα, 2 aor. ἀνέγνω; 1 fut. m. ἀναγνώσομαι, from ἀναγνόω and ἀνάγνωμι.
- I refuse* Ἀναίνομαι, perf. ἀνήνημαι and ἡνήνημαι; 1 aor. m. ἡνήναμην, from ἀναινέω.
- I admonish* Ἀναμιμνήσκω, 1 fut. ἀναμνήσω, 1 aor. pass. ἀνεμνήσθην.
- I open* Ἀνοίγω (imp. ἀνέωγον) 1 fut. ἀνοιίξω, 1 aor. ἡνοιξα, A. ἀνέφξα (perf. act. ἀνέφχα), perf. pass. ἀνέωγμαι, 1 aor. ἀνεφύχθην, perf. m. ἀνέφγα.
- I order* Ἀνώγω, 1 fut. ἀνώξω, perf. ἄνωγα, plur. ἡνώγειν, imper. ἄνωχθι.
- I deprive* Ἀπαυράω, 1 aor. ἀπηῦρα for ἀπηύρησα, 2 aor. ἀπηῦρον.
- I am hated* Ἀπεχθάνομαι, 1 fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι, 2 aor. ἀπεχθόμην, perf. pass. ἀπήχθημαι, 2 aor. m. ἀπηχθόμην, from ἀπεχθέομαι.
- I destroy* Ἀπόλλυμι. See Ὀλλυμι.
- I please* Ἀρέσκω, 1 fut. ἀρέσω, 1 aor. ἤρεσα, perf. ἤρεκα, perf. pass. ἤρεσμαι, 1 aor. ἡρέσθην, from ἄρω.
- I increase* Αὐξάνω and Αὕξω, 1 fut. αὐξήσω, 1 aor. ηὔξησα and ηὔξα, perf. pass. ηὔξημαι, from αὐξέω.
- I am in-* } Ἀχθομαι, 1 fut. ἀχθήσομαι and ἀχθέσομαι, 1 aor.
dignant } pass. ἡχθέσθην, from ἀχθέομαι.

B.

- I go* Βαίνω, 1 aor. ἔβησα, perf. βέβηκα, I. βέβασα, 1 fut. m. βήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔβην, imper. βῆθι, part. βὰς, from βῆμι.
- I throw* Βάλλω, 1 fut. βαλῶ, βαλήσω, βλήσω, perf. βέβληκα, 2 aor. ἔβαλον, perf. m. βέβολα, from βαλέω.
- I live* Βιόω, 1 fut. m. βιώσομαι, 1 aor. ἐβίωσα, 2 aor. ἐβίων, imper. βίωθι, opt. βιώην, inf. βιῶναι, part. βιούς.

- I germinate* Βλαστάνω, 1 fut. βλαστήσω, 2 aor. ἔβλαστον.
I feed Βόσκω, 1 fut. βύσω, βώσω, βοσκήσω, 1 aor. ἐβόσκησα, perf. βέβωκα, βεβόσκηκα, from βοσκέω.
I will Βούλομαι (2 pers. βούλει A. for βούλη), 1 fut. βουλήσομαι, perf. pass. βεβούλημαι, 1 aor. ἐβουλήθην, perf. m. βέβουλα, from βουλέομαι.
I eat Βρώσκω and Βιβρώσκω, 1 fut. βρώσω, perf. βέβρωκα, from βρώω, 2 aor. ἔβρων, from βρῶμι. Passive entire.

Γ.

- I marry* Γαμέω, 1 fut. γαμήσω, 1 aor. ἐγάμησα and ἔγημα, perf. γεγάμηκα, 1 aor. m. ἐγημάμην.
I am born, or begotten } Γείνομαι, Γένω, 1 fut. γενοῦμαι, 1 aor. ἐγεινάμην.
I am glad Γηθέω and Γήθω, 1 fut. γηθήσω, perf. m. γέγηθα, part. γεγηθώς.
I grow old Γηράσκω, 1 fut. γηράσω, 1 aor. ἐγήρασα or ἔγηρα, 2 aor. inf. m. γηράναι, part. γηράς, from γήρημι.
I am born, or I am } Γίνομαι or Γίγνομαι (only used in pres. and imperf.)
Tenses of the old verb still in use : 1 fut. γενήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐγενησάμην, perf. γέγονα and γέγασα, from γάω, perf. pass. γεγέννημαι, 1 aor. ἐγενήθην, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, 2 fut. γενοῦμαι.
I know Γινώσκω and Γιγνώσκω, 1 fut. m. γνώσομαι, 1 aor. act. ἔγνωσα (in compounds), perf. ἔγνωκα, 2 aor. ἔγνω, from γνόω and γνῶμι, perf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι, perf. m. γέγωνα for γέγνωα, part. γεγνωώς. (In Æschylus occurs 2 aor. m. opt. συγγνοῖτο.)
I make Γρηγορέω. See Ἐγρηγορέω.

Δ.

- I divide* Δάζομαι, 1 fut. δάσομαι, perf. pass. δέδασμαι.
Δαῖζω, 1 fut. δαῖξω, 1 aor. ἐδάϊξα, perf. pass. δεδάϊγμαι.
Δαίω, 1 fut. δαίσω and δαῖσω, 1 aor. ἔδαισα, perf. pass. δέδαισμαι, 1 fut. m. δαίσομαι, 1 aor. ἐδαισάμην.
I learn Δαίω, 1 fut. δαήσω, 1 aor. ἐδάησα, perf. δεδάηκα, 2 aor. ἔδαον, perf. pass. δεδάημαι, 2 aor. ἐδάην, perf. m. δέδασα from δαέω.
I burn Δαίω, perf. m. δέδηκα.
I bite Δάκνω, 1 fut. δήξω, 1 aor. ἔδηξα, perf. δέδηκα, 2 aor. ἔδακον, perf. pass. δέδηγμαι, 1 aor. ἐδήχθην, 1 fut. m. δήξομαι, from δήκω.

- I sleep* Δαρθάνω, 1 fut. m. δαρθήσομαι, perf. δεδάρθηκα from δαρθέω, 2 aor. ἔδαρθον and ἔδραθον.
- I fear* Δείδω, 1 fut. δείσω, perf. δέδεικα, perf. m. δέδοικα for δέδοιδα, for sound's sake (and also δέδια, which makes in the plural δέδιμεν, δέδιτε), pres. imp. δέδιθι, from δέδιμι.
- I show* Δεικνύω and Δείκνυμι, 1 fut. δείξω, perf. δέδειχα, perf. pass. δέδειγμαι, 1 aor. ἐδείχθην, from δείκω.
- I build* Δέμω, perf. δέδμηκα, 1 aor. m. ἐδειμάμην.
- I need, or ask* } Δέομαι, 1 fut. δεήσομαι, perf. pass. δεδέημαι, 1 aor. ἐδεήθην, from δέομαι.
- I see* Δέρκω, 1 fut. δέρξω, 2 aor. ἔδρακον, perf. m. δέδορκα.
- I bind* Δέω, 1 fut. δέσω and δήσω, 1 aor. ἔδησα, perf. δέδηκα, perf. pass. δέδεμαι and δέδημαι.
- I teach* Διδάσκω, 1 fut. διδάξω and διδασκήσω, 1 aor. ἐδίδαξα.
- I flee* Διδράσκω, 1 fut. διδράσω, perf. δέδρακα, 2 aor. ἔδρην, D. ἔδραν, part. δρὰς from δρῆμι.
- I think* Δοκέω and Δόκω, 1 fut. δοκήσω and δόξω, 1 aor. ἐδόκησα and ἔδοξα, perf. δεδόκηκα, perf. pass. δεδόκημαι and δέδογμαι.
- I am able* Δύναμαι, δύνασαι and δύνῃ, imperf. ἐδυνάμην, A. ἡδυνάμην, 1 aor. ἐδυνησάμην, perf. pass. δεδύνημαι, 1 aor. ἐδυνήθην, A. ἡδυνήθην, also ἐδυνάσθην and ἡδυνάσθην.
- I gounder* Δύνω and Δύω, 1 fut. δύσω, perf. δέδυνκα, 2 aor. ἔδυν, from δῦμι.

E.

- I permit* Ἐάω, 1 fut. εἴσω, 1 aor. εἶασα, perf. εἶακα and ἔακα.
- I excite* Ἐγείρω, 1 fut. ἐγερῶ, 1 aor. ἤγειρα, perf. ἐγήγερκα, perf. pass. ἐγήγερμαι for ἤγερμαι.
- I watch* Ἐγρηγορέω, 1 fut. ἐγρηγορήσω, 1 aor. ἐγρηγόρησα, perf. ἐγρήγορκα for ἐγρηγόρηκα; perf. pass. ἐγρηγόρημαι; perf. m. ἐγρήγορα, P. ἐγρήγορθα, everywhere dropping the augment.
- I eat* Ἐδω, ἔσθω or ἐσθίω, whence imperf. ἥσθιον, perf. ἦκα, ἔδηκα, A. ἐδήδοκα; perf. pass. ἐδήδεσμαι; perf. m. ἦδα, ἔδηδα, 2 fut. ἔδομαι for ἐδοῦμαι.
- I sit* Ἐζομαι, 2 fut. m. ἐδοῦμαι. See Καθέζομαι.
- I will* Ἐθέλω. See Θέλω.
- I accustom* Ἐθω, perf. m. εἴωθα for εἶθα, part. εἰωθ-ὤς, νία, ὄς.
- I see* Εἶδω, 1 fut. εἴσω, 1 aor. εἶσα, 2 aor. εἶδον or ἴδον, imper. ἴδε (A. ἰδέ), opt. ἴδοιμι, subj. ἰδῶ, inf. ἰδεῖν. part. ἰδών. In old writers there is a passive and

middle form; Εἶδομαι, imp. εἰδόμην, imper. ἰδοῦ, 1 aor. m. εἰσάμην, *to appear or resemble*.

I know Εἰδέω, 1 fut. εἰδήσω, perf. εἶδηκα, pluperf. εἰδήκειν, A. ἦδεν, inf. perf. εἰδηκέναι, by syncope εἰδέναι; perf. m. οἶδα which is used for the present: the form of which is as follows:

	Indic.	Imperf.	Opt. Subj.	Inf.	Part.
οἶδα, or οἶσθα	οἶδαςθα οἶδε	ἴσθι ἴστω	εἰδείην εἰδῶ	εἰδέναι	εἰδώς.
	ἴστον ἴστον	ἴστον ἴστων			
ἴσμεν ἴστε	ἴσασι ἴστε,	ἴστωσαν			

I am like Εἶκω, 1 fut. εἶξω, 1 aor. εἶξα and εἶξα, 2 aor. εἶκον; perf. m. οἶκα and εἶοικα, pluperf. εἶοικεν and εἶφκειν, part. εἶοικώς and εἶκώς.

I drive away } Ἐλαύνω from ἐλάω, 1 fut. ἐλάσω, A. ἐλῶ, 1 aor. ἤλασα, perf. ἤλακα, A. ἐλήλακα; perf. pass. ἤλαμαι, A. ἐλήλαμαι and ἤλασμαι, 1 aor. ἤλάσθην and ἤλάσθην, part. ἐλαθείς.

I hope Ἐλπομαι, 1 fut. ἔλψομαι; perf. m. ἔολπα, pluperf. ἐόλπεν and ἐώλπεν. Ἐλπω, *I cause to hope*.

I speak Ἐπω, 1 aor. εἶπα, 2 aor. εἶπον, imper. εἰπέ, opt. εἵποιμι, subj. εἵπω, inf. εἰπεῖν, part. εἰπών.

I follow Ἐπομαι, 2 aor. act. ἔσπον, 2 aor. m. ἐσπόμην. (It drops ε in the other moods; as, σπέο, σπέσθαι.)

I say Ἐρω, A. εἶρω, P. Ἐρέω, 1 fut. ἐρῶ and ἐρήσω, perf. ἔρηκα and εἶρηκα; perf. pass. εἶρημαι, paul. p. fut. εἶρησομαι, 1 aor. ἐρρήσθην, 1 fut. ῥηθήσομαι.

I work Ἐργάζομαι, 1 fut. ἐργάσομαι, 1 aor. εἰργασάμην; perf. pass. εἶργασμαι, 1 aor. εἰργάσθην.

I do Ἐρδω. See Πέζω.

I ask Ἐρομαι, 1 fut. ἐρήσομαι, 1 aor. εἰρησάμην, ἡράμην, 2 aor. ἡρόμην, εἰρόμην.

I perish Ἐρρώ, 1 fut. ἐρρήσω, perf. ἔρρηκα.

I come Ἐρχομαι, 1 fut. ἐλεύσομαι, 2 aor. act. ἦλθον for ἡλυθον, imper. ἐλθέ; perf. m. ἡλυθα, A. ἐλήλυθα, pluperf. ἐληλύθειν from ἐλεύθω.

I sleep Εὔδω, 1 fut. εὐδήσω, 1 aor. εὐδησα.

I find Εὐρίσκω, 1 fut. εὐρήσω, 1 aor. εὕρησα, perf. εὔρηκα, 2 aor. εὔρον, imper. εὐρέ; perf. pass. εὔρημαι, 1 aor. εὐρέσθην, 1 aor. m. εὕρησάμην and εὐράμην, part. εὐράμενος, 2 aor. εὐρόμην, from εὐρέω.

I have ἔχω, imperf. εἶχον, 1 fut. ἔξω and σχήσω, perf. ἔσχηκα, 2 aor. ἔσχον, imperf. σχές, opt. σχοῖμι, A. σχοίην, subj. σχῶ, inf. σχεῖν, part. σχών; perf. pass. ἔσχημαι, 1 aor. ἐσχέθην; 1 fut. m. ἔξομαι and σχήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐσχόμην, imperf. σχοῦ, opt. σχοίμην, inf. σχέσθαι, part. σχόμενος, from σχέω.

I place ἔω, 1 aor. εἶσα, 1 fut. m. ἔσομαι, 1 aor. εἰσάμην, A. ἐσάμην (perf. pass. ἤμαι, *I sit*, for εἶμαι, imperf. ἦσο, part. ἤμενος).

Z.

I live Ζάω (ζῶ), ζῆς, ζῆ, imperf. ζῆ and ζῆθι, opt. ζαίην and ζώνην (from ζῶμι), inf. ζῆν, part. ζῶν, imperf. ἔζην, 1 fut. ζήσω, 1 aor. ἔζησα from ζῆμι.

I gird Ζωννύω and Ζώννυμι, 1 fut. ζώσω, perf. ἔζωκα; perf. pass. ἔζωσμαι, 1 aor. ἐζώσθην, from ζώω.

H.

I grow ἡβάσκω, 1 fut. ἡβήσω, 1 aor. ἡβησα, perf. ἡβηκα, from ἡβάω.

I rejoice ἡδομαι, more rarely ἡδω, 1 fut. ἡσομαι, 1 aor. ἡσάμην; perf. pass. ἦσμαι, 1 aor. ἦσθην.

Θ.

I bury Θάπτω, 1 fut. θάψω, 2 aor. ἔταφον, perf. τέταφα; perf. pass. τέθαμμαι, 1 aor. ἐτάφθην.

I will Θέλω and Ἐθέλω, imperf. ἔθελον and ἠθέλον, 1 fut. θελήσω and ἐθέλήσω, 1 aor. ἐθέλησα and ἠθέλησα.

I sharpen Θηγάνω, 1 fut. θήξω, 1 aor. ἔθηξα, perf. τέθηχα, from θήγω.

I am amazed } Θήπω, 2 aor. ἔταφον, perf. m. τέθηπα.

I touch Θιγγάνω, 1 fut. θίξω, perf. τέθιχα, 2 aor. ἔθιγον.

I die Θνήσκω, 1 fut. θνήξω and τεθνήξω, perf. τέθνηχα, B. τέθνηκα and τέθνηκα, part. τεθνηκῶς and τεθνηειῶς; 2 aor. ἔθανον, 2 fut. θανῶ; 1 fut. m. θνήξομαι and τεθνήξομαι, perf. m. τέθναα, plur. τέθναμεν, ατε, ᾱσι, imperf. τέθναθι, opt. τεθναίην, inf. τεθναῖναι, part. τεθναῶς and τεθνεῶς, neuter τεθνεός, 2 fut. θανοῦμαι.

I.

I place Ἰδρύνω, 1 fut. ιδρύσω, 1 aor. ἰδρυσα, perf. ἰδρυκα; perf. pass. ἰδρυσμαι, inf. ιδρῦσθαι, 1 aor. ιδρύθην from ιδρύω.

I make to sit } Ἰζάνω, 1 fut. ιζήσω, 1 aor. ἰζησα and ἴσα, from ιζέω.

I come to ἴκνέομαι, 1 fut. ἴξομαι, 2 aor. ἰκόμην; perf. pass. ἴγμαι from ἴκω.

I appease ἰλάσκομαι, 1 fut. ἰλάσομαι and ἰλάξομαι, 1 aor. ἰλασάμην; perf. pass. ἴλασμαι, 1 aor. ἰλάσθην from ἰλάομαι.

I fly ἵπτημι, 1 fut. πτήσω, 2 aor. ἔπτην; pres. m. ἵπταμαι, fut. πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπτάμην and ἐπτόμην, subj. πτῶμαι, inf. πτάσθαι and πτέσθαι, part. πτάμενος and πτόμενος; perf. pass. πέπταμαι.

K.

I cleanse Καθαίρω, 1 fut. καθαρῶ, 1 aor. ἐκάθηρα, 1 aor. m. part. καθηράμενος.

I sit Καθέζομαι, 2 fut. καθεδοῦμαι; 1 aor. ἐκαθέσθην.

I place Καθιστάνω, 1 fut. καταστήσω, perf. καθέστακα, from καθίστημι.

I burn Καίω, 1 fut. καύσω, 1 aor. ἔκαυσα or ἔκηα (as from κάω), perf. κέκαυκα, 2 aor. ἔκαον; perf. pass. κέκαυμαι, 1 aor. ἐκαύθην, 1 fut. καυθήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐκάην, part. καεῖς, 1 fut. m. καύσομαι.

I call Καλέω, 1 fut. καλέσω, perf. κέκληκα for κεκάληκα. The rest is regular.

I labour Κάμνω, 1 fut. καμῶ, perf. κέκμηκα for κεκάμηκα, 2 aor. ἔκαμον.

I command Κέλομαι, P. κέκλομαι, 1 fut. κελήσομαι from κελέομαι.

I mix Κεραννύω, Κεράννυμι, 1 fut. κεράσω, κράσω, perf. κεκέρακα, κέκρακα; perf. pass. κεκέρασμαι, κέκραμαι, 1 aor. ἐκράθην, 1 fut. κραθήσομαι, from κεράω.

I catch Κιχάνω, 1 fut. κιχήσω from κιχέω.

I shout Κλάζω, 1 fut. κλάγξω, P. κεκλάγξω, 1 aor. ἔκλαγξα, perf. κέκλαγχα, 2 aor. ἔκλαγον; perf. m. κέκληγα, part. κεκληγῶς, from κλάγγω.

I weep Κλείω, A. κλάω, 1 fut. κλαύσω, 1 aor. ἔκλαυσα, perf. κέκλαυκα; perf. pass. κέκλαυμαι, 1 fut. m. κλαύσομαι from κλαύω.

I satiate Κορεννύω, Κορέννυμι, 1 fut. κορέσω, κορήσω, 1 aor. ἐκόρεσα, perf. κεκόρηκα; perf. m. κέκορα from κορέω.

I cry out Κράζω, 1 fut. κράξω, 1 aor. ἔκραξα, A. ἐέκραξα, 2 aor. ἔκραγον, 2 fut. κράγω; perf. m. κέκραγα.

I perfect Κραιαίνω, 1 aor. ἐκρήνηα; imper. κρήνηνον; perf. pass. κεκράαμαι, 1 aor. ἐκραάνθην.

I hang Κρέμαμαι, 1 fut. κρεμάσομαι.

- I suspend* Κρεμαννύω, Κρεμάννυμι, 1 fut. κρεμάσω from κρεμάω.
I kill Κτείνω, 1 fut. κτενῶ, 1 aor. ἔκτεινα, perf. ἔκτακα, 2 aor. ἔκτανον (and ἔκτην from κτῆμι).
I roll Κυλίνδω, 1 fut. κυλίσω from κυλίω, and κυλινδήσω from κυλινδέω.
I light upon } Κύρω, 1 fut. κύρω, 1 aor. ἔκυρσα, opt. Ἄ. κύρσεια, inf. κύρσαι, part. κύρσας; pres. m. κύρομαι.

Λ.

- I share* Λαγχάνω, perf. εἵληχα, A. for λέληχα, 2 aor. ἔλαχον from λήχω; perf. m. λέλογχα.
I take Λαμβάνω, 1 fut. λήψομαι, perf. λέληφα, A. εἵληφα, 2 aor. ἔλαβον; perf. pass. λέλημμαι, A. εἵλημμαι, 1 aor. ἐλήφθην, inf. ληφθῆναι, 2 aor. m. ἐλαβόμην.
I lie hid Λανθάνω, 1 fut. λήσω, λήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔλαθον, 1 aor. ἔλησα, 2 aor. ἔλαθον; perf. pass. λέλησμαι, 1 aor. ἐλήσθην; perf. m. λέληθα, 2 aor. ἐλαθόμην from λήθω.

Μ.

- I am mad* Μαίνομαι, 1 fut. μανοῦμαι, 1 aor. ἐμηνάμην, perf. μέμνηνα; 2 aor. pass. ἐμάνην.
I learn Μανθάνω, perf. μεμάθηκα, 2 aor. ἔμαθον; perf. pass. μεμάθημαι; 1 fut. m. μαθήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐμαθόμην from μήθω.
I fight Μάχομαι, 1 fut. μαχέσομαι, μαχήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐμαχεσάμην, ἐμαχησάμην, 2 fut. μαχοῦμαι, perf. pass. μεμάχημαι from μαχέομαι.
I divide Μείρομαι, perf. m. μέμορα, P. ἔμμορα; perf. pass. εἵμαρμαι or εἵμαρμαι.
I delay Μέλλω, imp. ἔμελλον, A. ἤμελλον, 1 fut. μελλήσω, 1 aor. ἐμέλλησα from μελλέω.
I am a concern to } Μέλω, Μέλομαι, 1 fut. μελήσω, perf. μεμέληκα, 2 aor. ἔμελον; perf. pass. μεμέλημαι (in Homer μέμβλομαι), 1 aor. ἐμελήθην; perf. m. μέμηλα from μέλει or μελέω.
I remain Μένω, P. μίμνω, 1 fut. μενῶ, 1 aor. ἔμεινα, perf. μεμένηκα from μενέω, perf. m. μέμονα.
I mix Μιγνύω, Μίγνυμι, 1 fut. μίξω, 1 aor. ἔμιξα, perf. μέμιχα; perf. pass. μέμιγμαι, 1 aor. ἐμίχθην, 2 aor. ἐμίγην from μίγω.
I remind Μιμνήσκω, 1 fut. μνήσω, 1 aor. ἔμνησα; perf. pass. μέμνημαι, 1 aor. ἐμνήσθην; 1 fut. μνησθήσομαι, 1 fut. m. μνήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐμνησάμην.

- I go or come* } Μολίσκω, Μολέω, 1 fut. μολήσω, perf. μεμόληκα,
P. μέμβλωκα.
I wipe Μοργνύνω, μόργνυμι. See 'Ομόργνυμι.

N.

- I inhabit* Ναίω, Ναιετάω, 1 fut. νάσω, 1 aor. ἔνασα, P. νάσσα, 1 aor. m. ἐνασάμην, P. νασσάμην; 1 aor. pass. ἐνάσθην from νάω.
I distribute Νέμω, 1 fut. νεμῶ, 1 aor. ἔνειμα, perf. νενέμηκα, 1 aor. pass. ἐνεμήθην or ἐνεμέθην.
I spin Νήθω, 1 fut. νήσω, perf. νένηκα; perf. pass. νένημαι.

O.

- I smell of* Ὦζω, 1 fut. ὄσω, ὀζήσω, ὀζέσω, perf. ὤζηκα; perf. m. ὄδωδα, ὤδοδα, P. ὤδα from ὀζέω.
I open Οἶγω. See 'Ανοίγω.
I smell Οἶδαινώ, 1 fut. οἰδήσω, perf. ὤδηκα from οἰδέω.
I pity Οἰκτείρω, 1 fut. οἰκτερῶ, οἰκτειρήσω, 1 aor. ὤκτειρησα and ὤκτειρα.
I think Οἶομαι, Οἶμαι, οἶει, A. for οἶη, imp. ὤομην, ὤμην, 1 fut. οἰήσομαι; perf. pass. ὤημαι, 1 aor. ὤήθην from οἰέομαι.
I go away Οἶχομαι, 1 fut. οἰχήσομαι, 2 aor. ὤχόμην, perf. m. οἶκωχα, perf. pass. ὤχημαι, I. οἶχημαι.
I fall Ὀλισθαίνω, 1 fut. ὀλισθήσω, perf. ὠλίσθηκα, 2 aor. ὤλισθον; perf. ὠλίσθηκα; perf. m. ὤλισθα from ὀλισθέω.
I destroy Ὀλλύνω, Ὀλλυμι, 1 fut. ὀλέσω, 1 aor. ὤλεσα, perf. ὤλεκα, A. ὀλώλεκα, 2 aor. ὤλον, 2 fut. ὀλῶ; perf. m. ὤλα, A. ὤλωλα from ὀλέω, P. ὀλέσκω.
I swear Ὀμνύνω, Ὀμνυμι, 1 fut. ὀμόσω, 1 aor. ὤμοσα, perf. ὤμοκα, A. ὀμώμοκα; 1 aor. m. ὤμοσάμην, 2 fut. ὀμοῦμαι from ὀμόω.
I wipe off Ὀμόργνυμι, 1 fut. ὀμόρξω, 1 aor. ὤμορξα, perf. ὤμορκα, 1 fut. m. ὀμόρξομαι, 1 aor. ὤμορξάμην.
I help Ὀνημι, Ὀνίνημι, 1 fut. ὀνήσω, 1 aor. ὤνησα; 1 fut. m. ὀνήσομαι, 1 aor. ὤνησάμην from ὀνάω.
I see Ὀπτάνω, Ὀπτάνομαι, 1 fut. ὄψομαι, ὄψει, A. for ὄψη, inf. ὄψεσθαι, perf. ὄπωπα for ὤπα; perf. pass. ὤμμαι, 1 aor. ὤφθην, 1 fut. ὀφθήσομαι with a passive sense, from ὀπτομαι.
I excite Ὀρω, 1 fut. ὀρῶ, Æ. ὄρσω, 1 aor. ὤρσα; perf. m. ὤρα, A. ὄρωρα, ὤρορα.

- I scent* Ὅσφραίνομαι, 1 fut. ὀσφρανοῦμαι, ὀσφρήσομαι, 1 aor. ὠσφρησάμην, ὠσφράμην from ὀσφράομαι.
- I owe* Ὅφείλω, Ὅφλω, 1 fut. ὀφειλήσω, ὀφλήσω, 2 aor. ὤφελον or ὄφελον, which is used throughout adverbially.

Π.

- I possess* Πάομαι, 1 fut. πάσομαι, 1 aor. ἐπασάμην; perf. pass. πέπαμαι.
- I suffer* Πάσχω, 1 fut. m. πείσομαι for πήσομαι, perf. πέπονθα, 2 aor. act. ἔπαθον from πήθω.
- I lay waste* Πέρθω, 1 fut. πέρσω, 1 aor. ἔπερσα, 2 aor. ἔπαρθον, ἔπραθον.
- I cook* Πέσσω, Πέττω, 1 fut. πέψω, 1 aor. ἔπεψα from πέπτω.
- I spread* Πεταννύω, Πετάννυμι, 1 fut. πετάσω, 1 aor. ἐπέτασα, perf. πεπέτακα, πέπτακα; perf. pass. πέπταμαι, from πετάω.
- I fly* Πέτομαι, Πέταμαι, Πετάομαι, Ποτάομαι, imp. ἐπετόμην; perf. pass. πεπότημαι. See Ἰπτημι.
- I fix* Πηγνύω, Πήγνυμι, 1 fut. πήξω, 1 aor. ἔπηξα; 2 aor. pass. ἐπάγην, 1 fut. m. πήξομαι, 1 aor. ἐπηξάμην, from πήγω.
- I burn* Πίμπρημι, Πίπρημι, 1 fut. πρήσω, 1 aor. ἔπρησα, from πρήθω.
- I drink* Πίνω, 1 fut. πώσω, perf. πέπωκα, 2 aor. ἔπιον, imper. πῖθι and πῶθι; perf. pass. πέπομαι, πέπωμαι, 1 aor. ἐπόθην, from πόω; pres. m. πίομαι, used for the future.
- I sell* Πιπράσκω, 1 fut. πράσω, perf. πέπρακα; pres. pass. πιπράσκομαι, perf. πέπραμαι, 1 aor. ἐπράθην, from πράω.
- I fall* Πίπτω, 1 fut. πτώσω, 1 aor. ἔπεσα, perf. πέπτωκα, from πτόω, 2 aor. ἔπεσον; 2 fut. m. πεσοῦμαι, from πέτω.
- I cause to err* } Πλάζω, 1 fut. πλάγξω, perf. πέπλαγχα, 1 aor. ἐπλάγχθην, from πλάγγω.
- I strike* Πλήττω, 1 fut. πλήξω, 2 aor. pass. ἐπλήγην (referring to the body), ἐπλάγην (referring to the mind).
- I ask, or hear* } Πυνθάνομαι, 1 fut. πεύσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπυθόμην, from πεύθομαι; perf. pass. πέπυσμαι.

Ρ.

- I work* Ῥέζω (other forms are ἔρδω, A. ἔρδω and ἔργω), 1 fut. ῥέξω, ἔρξω, A. ἔρξω, 1 aor. ἔρεξα; perf. m. ἔοργα, for ἔρροργα.

- I wound* Τιτρώσκω, 1 fut. τρώσω, 1 aor. ἔτρωσα, perf. τέτρωκα ;
perf. pass. τέτρωμαι, from τρώω.
- I endure, or dare* } Τλάω, 1 fut. τλήσω, perf. τέτληκα, 2 aor. ἔτλην, from
τλῆμι, imper. τλῆθι, inf. τλῆναι, part. τλάς.
- I nourish* Τρέφω, 1 fut. θρέψω, 1 aor. ἔθρεψα ; perf. pass.
τέθραμμαι, 2 aor. ἐτράφην.
- I run* Τρέχω, 1 fut. θρέξω, 1 aor. ἔθρεξα, perf. δεδράμηκα,
2 aor. ἔδραμον ; 2 fut. m. δραμοῦμαι, perf. δέδρομα,
from δρέμω.
- I eat* Τρώγω, 2 aor. ἔτραγον, ἔφαγον ; 2 fut. m. φαγοῦμαι,
from φάγω.
- I am, or obtain* } Τυγχάνω, 1 fut. τυχήσω, 1 aor. ἐτύχησα, perf. τετύ-
χηκα, 2 aor. ἔτυχον, from τυχέω ; also perf. act.
τέτευχα, 1 fut. m. τεύξομαι, from τεύχω. The pres.
imp. and 2 aor. are used in the first sense, but not
the other parts of the verb.

Υ.

- I promise* Ὑπισχνέομαι, 1 fut. ὑποσχήσομαι, 2 aor. ὑπεσχόμην ;
perf. pass. ὑπέσχημαι, 1 aor. ὑπεσχέθην, from
ὑποσχέομαι.
- I slumber* Ὑπνώττω, 1 fut. ὑπνώσω, from ὑπνόω.
- I rain down* } Ὕω, 1 fut. ὕσω, 1 aor. ὕσα ; pres. pass. ὕομαι, 1 aor.
ὕσθην, part. perf. ὕσμένος.

Φ.

- I say* Φάσκω, imp. ἔφασκον, 1 fut. φήσω, 1 aor. ἔφησα, from
φημί.
- I carry, or bring* } Φέρω, 1 fut. οἶσω, from οἶω, 1 aor. ἤνεγκα, 2 aor.
ἤνεγκον, perf. pass. ἐνήνεγμαι, 1 aor. ἤνέχθην, from
ἐνέγκω ; perf. m. ἐνήνοχα, whence προσενήνοχα.
- I flee* Φεύγω, 1 fut. φεύξω, φεύξομαι and φευξοῦμαι, 2 aor.
ἔφυγον ; perf. m. πέφευγα.
- I prevent* Φθάνω, imp. ἔφθανον, 1 fut. φθάσω, 1 aor. ἔφθᾶσα,
perf. ἔφθᾶκα, from φθαίω ; 2 aor. ἔφθην, from φθῆμι,
part. φθάς.
- I produce, or spring up* } Φύω, 1 fut. φύσω, 1 aor. ἔφυσα, perf. πέφυκα, 2 aor.
ἔφυν, inf. φῦναι, part. φῦς, from φῦμι ; perf. m.
πέφυα.

Χ.

- I yield* Χάζω, Χάζομαι, 1 fut. χάσω, 2 aor. ἔχαδον, κέκαδον ;

- 1 fut. m. χάσσομαι, perf. κέχανδα, 2 aor. ἐχαδόμην, κεχαδόμην.
- I rejoice* Χαίρω, imper. χαῖρε, hail, 1 fut. χαιρήσω ; 2 aor. pass. ἐχάρην, 2 fut. χαρήσομαι.
- I gape* Χάσκω, 2 aor. ἔχανον ; 1 fut. m. χανοῦμαι, perf. κέχηνα, from χαίνω.
- I pour* Χέω, 1 fut. χεύσω, 1 aor. ἔχευσα, ἔχευα, ἔχεα, inf. χέαι, perf. κέχυκα for κέχευκα, 2 aor. ἔχεον, 2 fut. χεῶ ; perf. pass. κέχυνται, 1 aor. ἐχύθην, 1 fut. χυθήσομαι, from χύνω ; 1 aor. m. ἐχευάμην.
- I colour* Χρωννύω, Χρώννυμι, 1 fut. χρώσω, 1 aor. ἔχρωσα ; perf. pass. κέχρωμαι, κέχρωσμαι, 1 aor. ἐχρώθην.
- I heap up* Χωννύω, Χώννυμι, 1 fut. χώσω, 1 aor. ἔχωσα ; perf. pass. κέχωσμαι, 1 aor. ἐχώσθην, from χόω or χώω.

Ω.

- I drive* ὠθω, more commonly ὠθέω, 1 fut. ὦσω, ὠθήσω, 1 aor. ὦσα, ὠθησα ; perf. pass. ὦσμαι, ὠθημαι, 1 aor. ὠσθην ; 1 fut. m. ὦσομαι, ὠθήσομαι, 1 aor. ὠσάμην, ὠθησάμην. The augmented tenses often receive ε prefixed ; as, ἔωσα, ἔωσμαι.
- I buy* ὠνέομαι, 1 fut. ὠνήσομαι ; perf. pass. ὠνημαι, ἐώνημαι, 1 aor. ὠνήθην, ἐωνήθην.

The compounds of anomalous verbs are formed like their simple ones.

NOUNS DERIVED FROM VERBS.

Nouns are derived from the first, second, and third persons of the Perfect Passive, or from the Perfect Middle.

1st person of Perfect Passive.

Substantives in μα, as γράμμα, a letter.

_____ μη, — γραμμή, a line.

_____ μος, — δεσμὸς, a chain.

Adjective in μων, — νοήμων, sensible.

2nd person of Perfect Passive.

Substantives in σια, as δοκιμασία, probation.

_____ σις, — ποίησις, poetry.

Adjectives in σιος, — θαυμάσιος, admirable.

_____ σιμος, — χρήσιμος, useful.

3rd person of Perfect Passive.

Substantives in	τηρ,	as	χαρακτήρ,	<i>character.</i>
_____	τήριον,	—	ποτήριον,	<i>a cup.</i>
_____	της,	—	ποιητής,	<i>a poet.</i>
_____	τις,	—	πίστις,	<i>faith.</i>
_____	τρα,	—	ὀρχήστρα,	<i>the orchestra.</i>
_____	τρις,	—	ὀρχηστρίς,	<i>a dancer.</i>
_____	τρον,	—	δίδακτρον,	<i>a teacher's salary.</i>
_____	τυς,	—	ὀρχεστὺς,	<i>the art of dancing.</i>
_____	τωρ,	—	κοσμήτωρ,	<i>a prince.</i>
Adjectives in	κος,	—	κριτικὸς,	<i>judicial.</i>
_____	τεος,	—	γραφτέος,	<i>to be written.</i>
_____	τος,	—	ἀκουστός,	<i>one that can be heard.</i>

Perfect Middle.

Substantives in	εὺς,	as	τομεὺς,	<i>a cutter.</i>
_____	η,	—	ἐπιστολή,	<i>a letter.</i>
_____	ιον,	—	λόγιον,	<i>an oracle.</i>
_____	ος,	—	λόγος,	<i>a discourse.</i>

Some few are derived from the Present tense ; as, λευκὸς, *white*, from λεύσσω, *I see*.

And some from the Second Aorist ; as, φυγή, *flight*, from ἔφυγον, *I fled*.

ADVERB.

An adverb is either primitive or derived.

Primitives : as, νῦν, *now* ; τότε, *then*.

Derived adverbs, which end in the following forms :

στι ; as, Ἑλληνιστὶ, *in Greek* ; Ῥωμαϊστὶ, *in Latin*.

δόν ; as, κυνηδόν, *like a dog*.

εῖ ; as, πανσυδεῖ, *with all speed*.

ην ; as, κρύβδην, *secretly*.

ως, from the genitive plural of adjectives ; as, from ἀληθῶν, ἀληθῶς, *truly* ; from ὀξέων, ὀξέως, *sharply*.

Adverbs also vary in signification.

The addition of the syllables δε, ζε, σε, signifies motion to a place ; as, οἶκαδε, *home* ; Ἀθήναζε, *to Athens* ; οὐρανόσε, *to heaven*.

θεν and θε, from a place ; as, ἀνωθεν, *from above* ; οὐρανόθε, *from heaven*.

θι, οι, σι, χοῦ, χῆ, in a place ; as, οὐρανόθι, *in heaven* ; οἶκοι, *at home* ; Ἀθήνησι, *at Athens* ; πανταχοῦ and πανταχῆ, *everywhere*.

These particles, ἀρι, ἐρι, δα, ζα, λα, λι, βου, ἵππο, prefixed in composition, increase the force of a word ; as, ἀρίδηνλος or ἐρίδηνλος, *quite plain*, &c.

The particles νε and νη in composition signify privation ; εν signifies facility, δυσ difficulty : as, νέφος, *a cloud* ; νήπιος, *an infant* ; εύάλωτος, *easy to be taken* ; εύμενής, *benevolent* ; δυσάλωτος, *difficult to be caught* ; δυσμενής, *malevolent*.

The particle α in composition deprives, joins, and increases ; as, χάρις, *grace* ; ἄχαρις, *ungrateful* : πάντες, *all* ; ἅπαντες, *all together* : ξύλον, *mood* ; ἄξυλος, *full of mood*.

CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions are so called from their office.

Adversative: καίπερ, εἰ καί, κἄν εἰ, *alithough* ; καίτοι, καίτοιγε, *though indeed*.

Causal: γάρ, καί γάρ, ἦ γάρ, γάρτοι, γάρπου, γάρ δήπου, *for, wherefore, because* ; οὐ γάρ ἀλλὰ, *for* ; ὅτι, διὸ, διότι, καθότι, οὐνεκα, *because, since* ; ἐπεὶ, ἐπείπερ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειδήπερ, ἐπείτοι, ἐπειῶ P. *since, as however* ; ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, ὅφρα P. *ῶστε, that, so that, in order that*.

Conditional: εἰ, ἐάν, ἂν, ἦν, *if* ; εἵγε, εἵπερ, εἰδὴ, εἰδήπερ, *if indeed* ; εἰ μὴ, ὅτι μὴ, *unless* ; εἰ δὲ μὴ, *but if not, otherwise* ; εἰ γοῦν, *if therefore, if even* ; εἰ δ' ἄρα, *but if truly*.

Copulative : καί, *and* ; τε, *both* ; ἡδὲ P. *and* ; καὶ μέντοι, καὶ μὲν καί, καίτοι καί, *but besides, moreover* ; ἀλλὰ δὴ καί, *even, nay even*.

Connecting : ἔτι, προσέτι, πρόσγε, μενοῦνγε, *besides, furthermore* ; ἐπὶ τούτοις, πρὸς ταῦτα, ἐπὶ τάδε, ἅμα δὴ, *moreover* ; καὶ γὰρ αὖ, *again then*.

Distinguishing: μὲν, *indeed* ; δὲ, *but* ; γε, δὴ, ἀτὰρ, ἀλλὰ, *but* ; μέντοι, *however* ; ἀλλὰ μέντοι, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ, *moreover* ; δέγε, δέπου, δέτοι, *but, truly*.

Disjunctive: ἢ, ἦτοι, ἦπου, *or, whethet* ; μηδὲ, μήτε, οὐδὲ, οὔτε, *neither, nor*.

Illative: οὖν, ἄρα, ἄραγε, τοιγάρ, τοιγάρτοι, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν, καὶ δὴ, *wherefore, therefore, this being so* ; οὐκοῦν, *therefore* ; οὐκουν, *not therefore*.

Conjunctions that answer to adversatives : ὅμως, δήπου, δήπουγε, ἔμπηγς, *yet, nevertheless* ; ἀλλὰ γάρ, ἀλλὰ δὴ, ἀλλὰ μὲν, ἀλλ' οὖν, *but, but yet*.

Potential : ἂν, κε or κεν.

Expletives, which in themselves have no meaning, but which add a power and elegance to a sentence : ἄρα, ἄρ, ῥα, γε, θην, κε, κεν, νυ, νυν, περ, που, ποι, πω, τοι.

These conjunctions are *postpositive* : γὰρ, μὲν, δὲ, τε, τοίνυν.

These are *prepositive* and *postpositive* : ἄν, ἄρα, δὴ, ἵνα.

The rest are *prepositive*.

PREPOSITION.

There are eighteen prepositions, of which six are monosyllables ; the rest are dissyllables.

Prepositions govern the Genitive, Dative, or Accusative cases.

Genitive.

ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ἐκ (or ἐξ), πρό.

Dative.

ἐν, σὺν.

Accusative.

εἰς or ἐς.

Genitive and Accusative.

διὰ, κατὰ, ὑπέρ.

Dative and Accusative.

ἀνά.

Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

ἀμφὶ, ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπό.

The meaning, composition, and use of the prepositions, will be found in the Syntax.

SYNTAX.

Syntax treats of the agreement and government of words and sentences.

Agreement of the Nominative and Verb.

A verb personal agrees with its nominative case in number and person : as, πολλάκι τοι καὶ μωρὸς ἀνὴρ κατακαίριον εἶπε, *frequently indeed even a foolish man has spoken in season.*

Nouns neuter of the plural number require a verb in the singular, as sometimes do nouns masculine and feminine : as, τῷ ἀργυρίῳ ὑποτάσσεται πάντα, *all things obey money*; ἐξ-εφύετο αἱ τρίχες, *the hairs grew out*. Aristotle.

Ἄμφω and δύω, although of the dual number, are often joined to a verb in the plural : as, ἄμφω ἐξέπνευσαν ἀθλιὸν βίον, *both breathed out their wretched life*. Euripides.

Agreement of the Substantive and Adjective.

The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case : as, χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, *a good man is a general benefit*.

Adjectives often change their substantive into the genitive case : as, φαῦλοι ἄνθρωποι, or φαῦλοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *wicked men*.

Substantives are often used for adjectives : as, μάγος τέχνη, *the art of magic*; τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν ἐξέμαθον, *I learnt the Greek language*.

Agreement of the Relative and Antecedent.

The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person : as, χάριν οἶδα τῆς τιμῆς, ἣ με τιμᾷτε, *I thank you for the honour with which you honour me*.

By the Attics the relative is put in the same case with its antecedent, and this is called *attraction* : as, χρῶμαι βιβλίοις οἷς ἔχω, *I am using the books which I have*.

GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

Substantives.

When two substantives referring to different things come together, the latter is put in the genitive case : as, Ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, *the Son of God*.

The genitive is often used by the figure ellipsis, in proper names : as, Νηλεὺς ὁ Κόδρου, or Νηλεὺς τοῦ Κόδρου, *Neleus, the son of Codrus*; the word υἱὸς being understood. Εἰς ᾗδου, *to the infernal regions*; οἶκον being understood. Also when the word ἔνεκα is left out : as, μακάριος τῆς πίστεως, *blessed on account of faith*.

A genitive case, standing by itself, is a token of abhorrence : as, τῆς ἀναιδείας! *O the impudence!*

Adjectives.

Adjectives of the neuter gender are sometimes used as adverbs: as, ὀξὺν, *quickly*; καλὰ, *well*; τὰ πρῶτα, *firstly*; τὰ ἀρχαῖα, *formerly*; μέτρια, *moderately*; ἀλυπώτατα, *most joyfully*.

Sometimes also feminines singular: as, ἰδίᾳ, *privately*; δημοσίᾳ, *publicly*.

Genitive after the Adjective.

Adjectives which signify desire, knowledge, ignorance, plenty, want, dignity, difference, accusation, condemnation, and acquittal, with some others, govern a genitive case: as, δυσέρως τῆς δόξης, *madly fond of glory*; ἄπειρος τῶν πράξεων, *inexperienced in business*.

Adjectives betokening a part, those which signify infinity, those that ask a question, numerals, with comparatives and superlatives, govern the genitive: as, ἕκαστον τῶν ζώων, *each of the animals*.

Comparatives, when they are expressed in English by the word *than*, require the genitive case: as, τῆς πολυπραγμοσύνης οὐδὲν κενεώτερον ἄλλο, *there is nothing vainer than impertinent curiosity*.

Adjectives also, which have the nature of superlatives, govern the genitive: as, ἑξοχος πάντων, *chief of all*; δια θεάων, *a goddess of goddesses*.

Dative after the Adjective.

Adjectives which signify advantage, disadvantage, likeness, unlikeness, and contrariety, together with some others, require a dative case: as, φίλος σοί, *a friend to thee*; ἐναντίος τῷ νόμῳ, *opposed to the law*.

To this rule belong those adjectives which are compounded of σύν and ὁμοῦ: as, σύντροφος, *brought up together*; ὁμόγλωσσος, *of the same language*.

Some adjectives which signify likeness, take likewise a genitive case; as, ὅμοιος ἀνθρώπου, *like a man*.

Accusative after the Adjective.

Adjectives, with the preposition κατὰ understood, govern the accusative case: as, πατρίδα Ῥωμαῖος, *a Roman by country*; οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων αὐτὸς ἅπαντα σοφός, *no man is himself wise in all things*.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRONOUNS.

A genitive case of the primitive pronoun is used when the person is signified : as, εἰκών σου, *the image of thee*. Herod.

When relation to any thing or possession is signified, the possessive pronoun is used : as, πατήρ ἐμός, *my father*.

The genitive case of the primitive is elegantly used instead of the possessive : as, πατήρ μου, for πατήρ ἐμός.

Pronouns are sometimes used as adverbs : as, ταῦτά τοι, ταῦτ' ἄρα, *therefore* ; ταύτη, *thus* ; ταύτη τοι, *therefore*.

GOVERNMENT OF THE VERB.

Nominative after the Verb.

The verbs substantive τυγχάνω, εἰμι, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι ; and the poetical forms, πέλω, πέλομαι, τελέθω, κύρω, *I am*, take a nominative case after them : as, κακῶν ἐπικάλυμμά ἐστιν ὁ πλοῦτος, *wealth is a cloak of evil*.

The participle ὦν with another nominative case is elegantly put after the verb τυγχάνω : as, Σωκράτης τυγχάνει ὦν σοφός, *Socrates is a wise man*.

But if a participle follow, ὦν is omitted : as, Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπατῶν, *Socrates is walking*.

Verbs passive of calling, and those which signify the doing or state of a thing, take a nominative case after them ; as, Δημοσθένης προσαγορεύεται ῥήτωρ, *Demosthenes is called an orator*.

The nominative case after the verb is changed into the genitive : as, Κροῖσός ἐστι τῶν πλουσίων, that is, πλούσιος, *Cræsus is rich*.

Genitive after the Verb.

Verbs of beginning, ending, desiring, abstaining, wandering, loving, admiring, pursuing, despising, differing, excelling, commanding, sparing, partaking, remembering, enjoying, wanting, buying, selling, govern a genitive case : as, τοῦ ζῆν ἀπὸ λύπης ἀρχόμεθα, *we begin life with sorrow*.

Verbs of filling, separating, depriving, valuing, accusing, condemning, acquitting, require an accusative with the genitive, as, καρπῶν πλήθουσιν ἀλῶας, *they fill the barns with fruits*. Phocyl.

Verbs relating to the senses take the genitive, except those which relate to the sight: as, *ἤκουσε τῆς βοῆς*, *he heard the clamour*. Plut.

In the Attic dialect, however, all verbs relating to the senses take an accusative case after them.

The genitive case of a substantive with a participle, taken absolutely, is put after any verbs; as, *Θεοῦ δίδόντος, μηδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος*, *when God favours, envy avails nothing*.

Dative after the Verb.

All verbs put acquisitively govern a dative case of that thing or person to which or whom any thing is given; as, *Φιλίππῳ ζῇ, οὐ τῇ πατρίδι*, *he lives for Philip, not for his country*. Demosth.

Verbs of following, contending, praying, using, rejoicing, helping, giving, blaming, upbraiding, meeting with, and conversing, require a dative; as, *ἔπομαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς*, *I follow the ancients*.

Every verb admits a dative which signifies the cause, instrument, or manner of an action; as, *ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις*, *fight with silver weapons, and you will conquer all things*.

Accusative after the Verb.

Verbs transitive, and such as have their signification, govern an accusative case; as, *νεκρὸν ἰατρεύειν, καὶ γέροντα νοουθετεῖν, τ' αὐτό ἐστι*, *to cure the dead, and to instruct an old man, is the same thing*.

Verbs of asking, teaching, concealing, clothing, testifying, and some others, govern two accusative cases; as, *χρὴ αἰτεῖν τοὺς Θεοὺς ἀγαθὰ*, *it behoves us to ask good things of the Gods*. Æsch.

These verbs vary in construction; *ἐπιλείπει μοι, or με, τόδε*, *this is wanting to me*; *ἄρχει τῆς πόλεως or τῇ πόλει*, *he commands the city*; *λοιδορῶ σοι, or σε*, *I revile thee*; *προσκυνῶ τῷ Θεῷ, or τὸν Θεόν*, *I worship God*: with many others of this sort.

Verbs Passive.

Verbs passive require a genitive case of the doer with the preposition *ὑπὸ*, *ἀπὸ*, *παρὰ*, or *πρὸς*; as, *ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται*, *the mind is impaired by wine*. Isocr.

The preposition, however, is sometimes left out; as, φίλων νικῶνται φίλοι, for ἀπὸ φίλων, *friends are overcome by friends*. Soph.

The genitive is also sometimes changed into a dative; as, πεποιήται μοι, *it has been done by me*.

Passive verbs are joined to an accusative by the figure *synecdoche*: as, πλήττομαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, *I am struck on the head*.

Passive verbs govern the same accusative as their active voice requires; as, μωρῷ οὐ πιστεύεται τὴν ἀρχήν; because we say, μωρῷ οὐ πιστεύομεν τὴν ἀρχήν, *we commit not empire to a fool*.

Very many active verbs often have a passive signification and construction; as, ἀπαλλάττω ὑπὸ σοῦ, *I am freed by thee*; so τελῶ, *I am accounted*; ἀναλαμβάνω, *I am refreshed*; ἀναγνάμπτω, *I am turned back*; ῥίπτω, *I am cast*; συνάπτω, *I am connected*; ἀσκῶ, *I am exercised*; κρύπτω, *I am hid*.

Infinitive.

The Greeks generally use the infinitive mood with or without the article in the place of gerunds and supines; as, καιρὸς τοῦ βοηθεῖν, *a proper season of assisting*; ἐν τῷ σπουδάζειν, *in hastening*; πρὸς τὸ παρακαλεῖν, *to pray*; λέγειν ἀγαθὸς, *skilled in speaking*; ποιεῖν αἰσχρὸν, *disgraceful to be done*.

When necessity is signified, the Greeks use verbal adjectives, which generally govern a dative or accusative; as, ἰτέον μοι, *I must go*.

These often, however, govern the cases of their own verbs; as, μνημονευτέον τοῦ Θεοῦ, *we must be mindful of God*.

Of Time.

Nouns, which signify part of time, are more commonly put after verbs in the genitive case; as, ἦλθε νυκτὸς, *he came by night*.

Continuance of time is put in the dative or accusative; as, ἐβασίλευσεν ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἔτεσι, *he reigned eighteen years*. Herodian. Εὗδω ὅλην νύκτα, *I sleep the whole night*. Plat.

Of Place.

Space of place is put after verbs in the accusative case; as, ἀπέχει τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν, *he is distant a three-days' journey*. Xenophon.

In naming places, the Greeks most often use the proper name with a preposition; as, ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, *from Athens*; εἰς Βρεττανίαν, *to Britain*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs require different cases.

1. *Genitive.*

Ἔστι, *it is the duty of*; as, οὐχ ὑμῶν ἐστὶ, *it is not your duty.*

2. *Dative.*

Ἔστι, ἐνεστὶ, ἔξεστι, χωρεῖ, ἐγχωρεῖ, ὑπάρχει, *it is lawful*, with many others; as, ἐνεστὶ σοι πρίασθαι, *it is lawful for thee to buy.* Lucian.

The following take a dative of the person with a genitive of the thing; δεῖ, δεῖται, ἐνδεῖ, προσδεῖ, ἐλλείπει, χρῆ, *it is necessary*; with some others; as, χρῆ σοι φίλων, *thou hast need of friends.* Eurip.

GOVERNMENT OF PARTICIPLES.

Participles govern the cases of their own verbs; as, ὀλιγωρῶν τῆς παιδείας, *despising discipline.*

Participles are put instead of nouns; as, τόξων εὖ εἰδῶς, for εἰδήμων, *skilled in bows.*

Participles are sometimes used instead of an infinitive mood, but principally in verbs of persevering and desisting; as, ἀγαπῶν με διατέλει, *continue to love me*; οὐ παύσομαι γράφων, *I will not cease to write*; μέμνημαι ἰδὼν, *I remember to have seen.*

OF THE PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE.

The prepositive article is used for the purpose of

1. Describing: as, Ὁ Κύριος Ἰησοῦς, *the Lord Jesus.*

2. Pointing out: as, Ὁ ποιητὴς, *the poet*; namely, Homer.

3. Distinguishing: as, Κύων ὁ οὐρανοῦ, οὐχ ὁ γῆς, *the dog, that is, the one of heaven, not the one of earth, namely, Diogenes.*

An infinitive mood with the neuter article is taken for a substantive in every case: as, τὸ φρονεῖν, *wisdom*; τοῦ φρονεῖν, *of wisdom*; ἐν τῷ φρονεῖν, *in wisdom.*

Also an adverb with the article becomes an adjective: as, τὰ ἔξω, *things external*; οἱ πέλας, *neighbouring people*; τῷ πλησίον, *to a neighbouring person.*

The article in the plural number with the prepositions ἀμφι, μετὰ, περὶ, κατὰ, πρὸς, and others, with a proper name following, signifies the same thing as the name itself, or the persons about one : as, οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα, *Plato*, or *the Platonics* ; οἱ μετ' Ἀχιλλέως, *the companions of Achilles*.

But if an appellative follows, it denotes office or relation : as, οἱ περὶ ἱερὰ, *priests* ; οἱ κατ' ἀγορὰν, *pleaders* ; οἱ πρὸς αἵματος, *blood relations*.

The article in the neuter gender joined with a substantive in the genitive case signifies possession : as, τὰ μητρὸς, *the property of the mother* ; τὰ Πλάτωνος, *the works of Plato* ; τὸ τοῦ Θεόγνιδος, *the poem of Theognis*.

The article with the conjunctions μὲν and δὲ is used in marking division : as, οἱ μὲν καλοὶ, οἱ δὲ κακοὶ, *these good, those bad men*.

The same are also used adverbially : as, τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ, *partly on the one hand, partly on the other*.

The article in the neuter gender is prefixed to any words technically : as, τὸ ἄνθρωπος, *the word ἄνθρωπος* ; τὸ γυνή, *the word γυνή*.

The prepositive article is put for the subjunctive : as, τὸ ῥᾶστον ἀπάντων, *which thing is easiest of all*, for ὃ ῥᾶστον.

GOVERNMENT OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs of place, time, order, cause, comparison, anger, connection, separation, and numbering, receive a genitive case after them : as, Ἄλλοθι πατρὸς ὤλετο, *he perished at a distance from his native land*. Homer.

Ἄμα, ὁμοῦ, and some others, require a dative case : as, ἅμα τοῖς ἄλλοις, *at the same time with the others*.

Μὰ and νῆ, adverbs of swearing, are joined to an accusative case : as, μὰ Δία, *no, by Jupiter* ; νῆ Δία, *yea, by Jupiter*.

ὦ oxytone is joined to a nominative, genitive, or accusative case, and is the expression of one admiring, grieving, or exclaiming.

ὦ circumflexed is the sign of one calling, and is constructed with the vocative.

Sometimes the genitive case is put by itself, the adverb being left out : as, τῆς τύχης, for ὦ τῆς τύχης, *O fortune !*

These particles of wishing, αἶθε, εἴθε, and ὦς, are prefixed to the imperfect ὤφειλον or ὅφειλον, and the second aorist,

ὥφελον or ὄφελον, with an infinitive mood following: as, Ἦλυθες ἐκ πολέμου, ὥς ὥφελες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι, *thou hast come from the battle: I would that thou hadst perished there.*

Ἔως, signifying *as long as*, is joined to all moods but the imperative.

Ὅταν and ὁπότεν are joined to the subjunctive mood, sometimes to the optative, but seldom to the indicative.

Two negatives generally increase the force of the negation: as, οὐ μὴ πίω, *I will by no means drink.* Luke xxii. 18.

Οὕτω is placed before consonants, οὕτως and οὕτωςιν before vowels.

GOVERNMENT OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions copulative and disjunctive connect the same cases, moods, and tenses, unless the sense require otherwise.

Ἄν, ἐάν, *if*; ἐπειδὴν, *since*; ἵνα, *in order that*; καὶν, *although*; ὅφρα, ὅπως, *in order that*; with the like, govern the subjunctive mood: as, ἂν Θεὸς θέλῃ, *if God be willing.* Demosth.

Ἄν having a potential force, is joined to all moods except the imperative: as, εἴπερ ἂν ἐώρων, *if however I could see.*

Ἄν taken indefinitely, has the same moods: as, τοὺς ἂν ἐγὼν ἐπιόψομαι, *these I will accurately select.* Hom.

Εἰ, εἴγε, εἴπερ, *if, although*; εἴποτε, *if ever*; εἴπως, *if in any way whatever*; are joined to the indicative mood, sometimes to the optative, but rarely to the subjunctive: as, εἰ ἔξεστι, *if it is lawful.*

Ἐπεὶ, *when, since*, governs the indicative mood, and sometimes the infinitive: as, ἐπεὶ ἐώρα, *when he saw.* Xen.

Ὅτι, διότι, *that*; καθότι, *how far?* are joined to the indicative mood, but seldom to the optative or subjunctive: as, εἶπεν, ὅτι βούλεται, *he has said that he is willing.* Xen.

Ὡς, *that*, takes the indicative mood, sometimes the optative and subjunctive, more rarely the infinitive: as, λέγουσιν, ὥς δίκαιον ἦ, *they say that it is just.* Eurip.

Ὡς (with an accent), *thus*, governs the same moods, but more rarely the indicative: as, ὧς συνήσουσιν οἱ ἀκούοντες, *thus the hearers will understand.* Lucian.

Ὡστε, *as, so that*, is joined to all moods: as, ὥστε πρὸς Πέρσην ἀπεστάλκατε, *so that ye have sent to the Persian.* Demosth.

GOVERNMENT OF PREPOSITIONS.

Monosyllables.

Εἰς, A. **ές**, *to, into, upon*, is joined to the accusative case : as, *ἦλθεν εἰς δέσποιναν*, *he came to his mistress* ; *εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω*, *I write upon water*.

In composition **εἰς** signifies *towards, into* : as, *εἰσπλέω*, *I sail towards* ; *εἰσάλλομαι*, *I leap into*.

Ἐκ or **ἐξ** *out of, from*, governs a genitive case : as, *ἐξ ἀπραξίας πράγματα*, *employment from inaction*.

In composition **ἐκ** increases the force of a word : as, *ἐκπίνω*, *I drink up*. It also signifies the same as *ἔξω*, *without* : as, *ἐκβάλλω*, *I cast out*.

Ἐν *in*, is joined to the dative only : as, *ἐν οἴκῳ*, *in the house*. By the figure ellipsis however it takes a genitive : as, *ἐν ᾧδου* (*οἴκῳ* being understood), *in the infernal regions*.

In composition **ἐν** signifies *into* : as, *ἐμβάλλω*, *I cast into*.

Πρὸ *before*, is joined to a genitive case only : as *πρὸ θυρῶν*, *before the doors*.

In composition **πρὸ** signifies *before* : as, *προβάλλω*, *I throw before*.

Πρὸς with a genitive signifies *from* ; as, *πρὸς Θεοῦ*, *from God* : *office* ; as, *οὐ πρὸς φιλοσόφου*, *it is not the part of a philosopher* : *before* ; as, *πρὸς ἐπισκόπου*, *before the bishop*. It is also a mark of swearing : as, *πρὸς χαρίτων*, *by the graces*.

With an accusative implies *to* : as, *πρὸς γυμνάσιον*, *to the school* : *against* ; as, *πρὸς Ῥωμαίους*, *against the Romans*.

In composition **πρὸς** signifies *to*, as, *προσκαλῶ*, *I call to me*.

Σὺν, A. **ξὺν**, *with*, always governs a dative case, as, *σὺν Θεῷ*, *with God*.

In composition **σὺν** connects ; as, *συμβάλλω*, *I throw together*.

Dissyllables.

Ἀμφὶ with a genitive signifies *about* ; *ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων*, *about the stars*.

with a dative, *for* ; as, *ἀμφὶ Ὀδυσσῆϊ*, *for Ulysses*.

with an accusative, *about* ; as, *ἀμφὶ τὸ λυκαυγές*, *about twilight*.

- In composition *ἀμφὶ* signifies *round*; as, *ἀμφιβάλλω*, *I cast round*.
- Ἀνὰ**, *through*, is read with an accusative only, as, *ἀνὰ στρατὸν*, *through the army*; but poetically with the dative it denotes *upon* or *with*.
- In composition *ἀνὰ* signifies *back*; as *ἀνατρέχω*, *I run back*.
- Ἀντὶ** with the genitive signifies *for*; as, *ἀντὶ ἀγαθῶν ἀποδιδόναι κακὰ*, *to return good for evil*: *against*; as, *ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἵτω*, *let man advance against man*. Hom.
- In composition *ἀντὶ* implies *against*; as, *ἀντιστρέφω*, *I turn against*.
- Ἀπὸ** with the genitive signifies *from*; as, *ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς*, *from the head*; *ἀπ' ἀρχῆς*, *from the beginning*: *on account of*; as, *ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου*, *on account of the crowd*. Luke xix. 3.
- In composition *ἀπὸ* increases the force; as, *ἀποτείνω*, *I prolong*. It implies *opposition*; as, *εὐχομαι*, *I pray*, *ἀπεύχομαι*, *I deprecate*: and *example*; as, *ἀπογράφω*, *I describe*.
- Διὰ** with a genitive signifies *through*; as, *διὰ βίου*, *through life*: *with*: as, *διὰ μαχαιρῶν*, *with swords*: also, *power*; as, *δι' ἐαυτῶν*, *of their own authority*.
- with an accusative signifies *because of*; as, *διὰ φόβον*, *because of fear*.
- In composition *διὰ* signifies *division* or *separation*; as, *διατρεῖν*, *to divide*.
- Ἐπὶ** with a genitive denotes *on*; as, *βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώττης*, *an ox on the tongue*: *upon*; *ἐφ' ἵππου*, *upon a horse*.
- with a dative signifies *on account of*; as, *ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει*, *on account of gain*: *in*; as, *ἐπὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ*, *in the power of the king*: *upon*; as, *ἐπὶ τῷ θεμελίῳ*, *upon the foundation*: *after*; as, *ἐπὶ τούτοις*, *after these things*.
- with an accusative signifies *to*; as, *ἐπὶ τοὺς διδασκάλους*, *to the teachers*: *on account of*; as, *ἐπὶ τοῦτο*, *on account of this*: and *against*; as, *ἐπ' ἐμέ*, *against me*.
- In composition *ἐπὶ* signifies *on*, or *upon*; as, *ἐπιγράφω*, *I inscribe*; *ἐπιμνησέομαι*, *I reflect*.
- Κατὰ** with a genitive signifies *against*; as *κατὰ Χριστιανῶν*,

against Christians: concerning; as, κατὰ σπουδαίων, concerning the diligent: by (in swearing); as, κατὰ θεῶν, by the gods: also in; as, κατὰ χειρῶν, in his possession: and down; as κατὰ πέτρων, down from the rocks.

Κατὰ joined to an accusative, *according to*; as, κατὰ τύπον, *according to the pattern*; κατὰ δύναμιν, *according to capability.*

In composition κατὰ signifies *down*; as, καταβαίνω, *I descend.*

Μετὰ with a genitive signifies *with*; as, μετὰ φίλων, *with friends.*

with a dative, (poetically) *among*; as, μετὰ πρώτοις, *among the first.*

with an accusative, *after*; as, μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον συμμαχία, *assistance after the war.*

In composition μετὰ denotes *change*; as, μεταφέρω, *I transfer.*

Παρὰ with a genitive signifies *from*; as, παρὰ Κυρίου, *from the Lord: excellence*; as, παρὰ πάντων τυγχάνει, *he excels all: also contrariety*; as, παρὰ λόγου, *against reason.*

with a dative signifies *at*, or *with*; as, παρὰ τῷ Κυρίῳ ἔλεος, *there is mercy with the Lord*; also *near, beside*; as, παρὰ κακῷ ἐσθλὸν ἔθηκε, *he set the good beside the evil.*

with an accusative denotes *to*; as, παρὰ σε, *to thee*; also, *in*; as, παρὰ τὰ μαθηματικά, *in the mathematics: beyond*; as, παρὰ πρέπον, *beyond that which is becoming.*

In composition παρὰ signifies *increase*, or *diminution*; as, παράσημος ῥήτωρ, an *illustrious*, or *ignoble orator: comparison*; as, παραβάλλω, *I compare: opposition*; as, παράνομος, *unlawful: nigh*; as, παρακολουθῶ, *I follow closely.*

Περὶ with a genitive signifies *concerning*; as, περὶ ψυχῆς, *concerning the soul: and beyond*; as, περὶ πάντων, *above all.*

with a dative signifies *out of*; *from*; as, ὃν περὶ κῆρι φιλῶ, *whom from my soul I love.*

with an accusative, *about*; as, περὶ μεσημβρίαν, *about noon: and in*; as, περὶ τὰ φοβερά ἡ ἀνδρεία, *courage is concerned in things dreadful.*

In composition *περὶ* signifies *around* ; as, *περιπατέω*, *I walk round about* : also *superiority* ; as, *περικαλλής*, *very beautiful* ; *περιγίνομαι*, *I surpass*.

Ὑπὲρ with a genitive signifies *in behalf of* ; *instead of* ; as, *ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν*, *on our behalf* : also *about* ; as, *ὑπὲρ ὄνου σκιᾶς*, *about the shadow of an ass* : and *above* ; as, *ὑπὲρ κήπων ὄρος κεῖται*, *the mountain lies above the gardens*.

with an accusative means *beyond* ; as, *ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπου φρονεῖ*, *he is wise beyond man* : also, *contrary to* ; as, *ὑπὲρ μοῖραν*, *contrary to fate*.

In composition *ὑπὲρ* implies *defence* ; as, *ὑπερασπίζω*, *I protect with a shield* : also, *increase* ; as, *ὑπερμαίνομαι*, *I rage furiously*.

Ὑπὸ with a genitive signifies *under* ; as, *ὑπὸ κόλπου*, *under the bosom* : and, *by reason of* ; as, *ὑπὸ αἰδοῦς*, *for shame*.

with a dative also signifies *under* ; as, *ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ πίθηκος*, *an ape under the lion's skin*.

with an accusative implies *beneath* ; as, *ὑπὸ γῆν*, *beneath the earth*.

In composition *ὑπὸ* signifies *under* ; as, *ὑπογράφω*, *I write under* : also, *diminution* ; as, *ὑποδείδω*, *I rather fear or apprehend* : also, *inferiority* ; as, *ὑπόχρυσος*, *not all gold, gilt*.

NOTE. 1. Prepositions are sometimes put after their cases, and then the accent is thrown back ; as, *εἰρήνης πέρι*, *concerning peace*.

2. Prepositions, with the accent thrown back, are sometimes used as verbs ; as, *ἐνι* for *ἐνεστι*, *it is lawful* : *ἐπι* for *ἔπεστι*, *he is present* ; *πέρι* for *περίεστι*, *he survives* : so, *ἄνα*, *arise*, for *ἀνάστηθι*.

3. Prepositions compounded with one another become adverbs ; as, *παρὲξ*, *out of*.

4. The Poets often separate the preposition from its compound by the figure *tnesis* : as, *κατὰ τε κνίσσῃ ἐκάλυψαν*, for *κατεκάλυψαν*, *and they enclosed them in the caul*.

FIGURATIVE CONSTRUCTION.

The Figures used in Greek construction are the same as those in the Latin, and may be learnt from the Latin Grammar.

The most frequent figure is that called *enallage*, whereby the parts of a sentence are changed among each other.

ACCENTS.

There are three Accents, the acute, grave, and circumflex. Accented words in Greek receive the following names:—

Oxytone, which have the acute or grave on the last syllable ; as, *τετυφώς*.

Paroxytone, which have the acute on the penultima ; as, *ὀρύττω*.

Proparoxytone, which have the acute on the antepenultima ; as, *πίθηκος*.

Perispomena, which have the circumflex on the last syllable ; as, *φιλῶ*.

Properispomena, which have the circumflex on the penultima ; as, *πᾶγμα*.

Barytones are those words which have no accent whatever on the last syllable.

General Rules.

I. If the last syllable be short, the acute will be on the antepenultima ; as, *ἄνθρωπος*.

II. If the last syllable be long, the acute will be on the penultima ; as, *ἄνθρώπου*.

III. A penultima long by nature followed by a short syllable, or one that is long by position, if it is to have an accent, is circumflexed ; as, *σῶμα*, *εἶμι* ; *αὔλαξ*.

IV. Monosyllables when not contracted receive the grave or acute accent : as, *ὅς*, *πῶς* : *χθὼν*, *the earth*.

V. The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* at the end of a word are considered short in accentuation : as, *τύπτομαι*, *ἄνθρωποι*.

VI. Contractions have the circumflex, if the former of the syllables that are contracted has the acute ; as, *ποιέεις*, *ποιεῖς* ; but if not, they keep the original accent ; as, *ἔσταως*, *ἔστως*, *ποιεέτω*, *ποιεῖτω*.

NOTE. The accent of the nominative continues on the same vowel in all the cases, unless there is some particular reason to the contrary.

Also when the grave accent comes before any stop above the comma, it is written like the acute ; as *Θεός*, *Θεός*.

Exceptions to the foregoing Rules.

Rule 1. Many words whose last syllable is *short* have the acute on the *penultima* : namely,

Participles Perfect Passive ; as, *τετυμμένος* ; and neuters active which keep their accent from the masculine ; as, *τιμάων*, *τιμάον*.

Some substantives in *ος*, and diminutives in *ιλος*, *ιον*, and *ισκος*; as, *παρθένος*, a virgin: *ναυτίλος*, a sailor: *παιδίον*, a little child: *νεανίσκος*, a lad.

Some adjectives in *ος*, and verbals in *εος* and *εον*: as, *ὀλίγος*, *γραπτός*, *γραπτόν*.

Nouns compounded of a substantive and the perfect middle of a verb, if they have an active signification, have the acute on the penultima: as, *μητροκτόνος*, one who has killed his mother. But if a passive, they take it on the antepenultima: as, *μητρόκτονος*, one that is killed by his mother.

R. 2. The Ionic genitive in *εω* for *ου*, the Attic genitive of nouns in *ις* or *ι*, and in *ως* and *ων*, not increasing, with nouns compounded of *γέλως*, are accented on the antepenultima: as, *Αἰνείεω* for *Αἰνείου*; *ὄφεως*; *φιλόγελως*.

R. 3. Words, whose last syllable is long by position, sometimes take the acute on a penultima that is long by nature: as, *λαίλαψ*, a whirlwind.

R. 4. Verbs of one syllable being long require a circumflex: as, *ῆν*, *θῶ*, *εῖς*.

Also certain nouns: as, *πᾶς*, *ναῦς*, *εἷς*, *ποῦς*, *πῦρ*, and others.

Likewise adverbs: as, *αὔ*, *νῦν*, *μῶν*, *ῶ*, and the conjunction *οὔν*.

R. 5. The adverb *οἴκοι*, at home, has the last syllable long, to distinguish it from *οἴκοι*, the nom. pl. of *οἶκος*: also the optative mood; as, *φιλήσαι*.

Special Rules.

I.

In the *first three* declensions of *simple* nouns, if the acute falls on the last syllable, it is changed into the circumflex on the genitive and dative in each number: as, *θεός*, *θεοῦ*, *θεῷ*; *θεοῖν*; *θεῶν*, *θεοῖς*.

If the acute is on the penultima, it remains there throughout: as, *λόγος*, *λόγου*, *λόγῳ*, &c.

If the circumflex is on the penultima, it is changed into the acute as often as the last syllable is long: as, *οἶκος*, *οἴκου*, *οἴκῳ*, &c.

The acute on the antepenultima is transferred to the penultima when the last is long: as, *ἄνθρωπος*, *ἀνθρώπου*, *ἀνθρώπῳ*, *ἀνθρώπων*, &c.

Observe, that the genitive case plural of the *first* and *second* declension is circumflexed on the last syllable; except in adjectives, pronouns, and participles of the feminine gender, proceeding from masculines in *ος* of the *third* declension not oxytones, whose accent remains in the same place: as, ἅγιος, ἁγία, ἅγιον; ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρα, ἡμέτερον: τετυμμένος, τετυμμένη, τετυμμένον: gen. pl. ἁγίων, ἡμετέρων, τετυμμένων, of all genders. In oxytones, however, the general rule is followed: as, ἀνθηρός, ἀνθηρά, ἀνθηρόν; ἀνθηρῶν.

II.

In the *fourth* declension of simple nouns, which is Attic, the acute remains on the antepenultima through all the cases and numbers, although the last syllable be long; as, ἀνώγειν, ἀνώγειω, &c.

III.

Oxytones of the *fifth* declension (*i. e.* increasing in the genitive case) receive the acute on the penultima of the oblique cases: as, μονὰς, μονάδος, μονάδι. But if the penultima be long by nature, it is circumflexed as often as the last syllable is short or doubtful: as, σωτήρ, σωτήρος, σωτήρι, &c.

If the acute is on the penultima of the nominative, it is retained on the antepenultima of the oblique cases, whenever the last syllable is short: as, μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος. But a circumflex is changed into the acute: as, βῆμα, βήματος.

IV.

Monosyllables of the *fifth* declension take the acute on the final syllable of the genitive and dative cases singular, and the dative plural: as, χεῖρ, χειρὸς, χειρί; χειρί.

In the genitive and dative cases dual, and the genitive plural, the final syllable is circumflexed: as, χειροῖν; χειρῶν.

In the accusative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual and plural, the penultima is circumflexed if it be long by nature: as, χεῖρα; χεῖρε; χεῖρες, χεῖρας.

Observe. Participles of one syllable are to be excepted, which keep the accent on the penultima of their increasing cases: as, θεῖς, θέντος, θέντι; θεῖσι: ὦν, ὄντος, ὄντι; οὔσι. So likewise παῖσι from παῖς.

Likewise the genitive cases plural, δάδων, παίδων, Τρώων, πάντων, θώων, ὠτων, of ears; φώτων, of lights; and other circumflexed monosyllables of this sort, which keep the accent on the penultima.

V.

The accents of contracted nouns and pronouns may be learnt from their declensions, as shown before. But the dative plural ὑμῖν is sometimes written ὑμῖν, with the final syllable short, the accent being changed.

VI.

As a general rule, the accent of verbs is placed as far back as it can go, unless some rule interferes.

The Indicative Mood circumflexes the final syllable of the first future of the fifth, and of the second future of all conjugations, in the *active*, but the penultima of both futures in the *middle* voice: as, σπερῶ, τυπῶ; σπεροῦμαι, τυποῦμαι. Also the penultima of the third person plural in the present tense of verbs in μι: as, τίθημι, τιθεῖσι; but ἄημι, ἄεισι.

The Imperative Mood circumflexes the final syllable of the second aorist middle; as, τυποῦ; though in γένου, τράπου, and ἐνέγκου, grammarians acute the penultima. But the final syllable of the second aorist active is accented in the following words, εἰπὲ, ἐλθὲ, εὐρὲ, ἰδὲ, and λαβὲ, for distinction sake.

The Subjunctive Mood circumflexes the final syllable in all the passive aorists, and in the present and second aorist active of verbs in μι; as, τυφθῶ, τυπῶ; τιθῶ, θῶ. But the penultima is circumflexed in the perfect passive, and in the present and perfect of verbs in μι: as, τετιμῶμαι, τιθῶμαι, τεθῶμαι.

The Infinitive Mood circumflexes the final syllable of the second aorist and future active: as, τυπεῖν. It acutes the penultima of the second aorist middle: as, τυπέσθαι. It requires an accent on the penultima of the first aorist active, and the perfect passive: as, τύψαι, τετύφθαι, τιμῆσαι, τετιμῆσθαι; which is also the case with tenses ending in ναι: as, τετυφέναι, ἰστάναι, τυφθῆναι, στῆναι.

VII.

All prepositions that have an accent are oxytones, unless they are put after their cases.

ATONICS.

The following have no accent of themselves: the prepositive articles, ὁ, ἡ; οἱ, αἱ: the adverbs εἰ, οὐ, οὐκ or οὐχ, ὥς: the prepositions εἰς or ἐς, ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν.

ENCLITICS.

I.

An enclitic is a word that inclines its accent on the preceding word.

The enclitics are—

The indefinite *τις* in all its cases: but *τίς* interrogative acutes the penultima.

The pronouns *μοῦ, μοι, μέ, σοῦ, σοι, σέ, οὔ, οἷ, ἔ*.

The verbs *εἰμι* and *φημι* in all the persons of the present tense indicative, the second person singular being excepted.

The indefinite adverbs *ποτέ, ποθι, πῇ, ποῖ, ποῦ, πῶς*: for those that ask a question, do not incline their accent, and the first two have the accent on their penultima.

The two copulative conjunctions *κε* or *κεν* and *τε*; with the expletive particles, *γε, νυ, νυν, περ, πω, ῥα, τοι, and θήν*.

II.

Enclitics incline, that is, *transfer* their accent to the preceding word, when that word has—

An acute on the antepenultima: as, *ἄνθρωπός τις, a certain man*.

A circumflex on the penultima, the last syllable being short: as, *σῶμά τι, a certain body*.

No accent of its own, or has lost its accent: as, *σῆμά τινές φασι*.

III.

Enclitics of one syllable *lose* their accent when the preceding word has—

An acute on the penultima: as, *λόγος σου*.

A circumflex on the last: as, *ὁρῶ σε*.

An acute on the last: as, *ἀγαθόν τι*.

IV.

Dissyllable enclitics *keep* their accent after a word which has an acute on the penultima: as, *εἰ σώσω τινάς*.

The verb *ἐστὶ* accents its penultima when it begins a sentence, or is emphatical; also after the particles *ὥς, καὶ, οὐκ, εἰ*, and certain words which have an apostrophe: as, *τοῦτ', ἀλλ',* and others: as, *ἔστι σῶμα ψυχικόν, καὶ ἔστι σῶμα πνευματικόν*.

The enclitic pronouns retain their accent after prepositions ; and after *ἐνεκα*, or *ἦ* : as, *διὰ σέ*.

Enclitics retain their accent in the beginning of a clause, and even after a comma (because they are then no longer enclitics), and when they are followed by another enclitic : as, *εἰ τίς τι*.

If several enclitics follow one another, the last only is without an accent : as, *οἰκός τίς ἐστί μοί που*.

If the former monosyllable inclines its accent, a dissyllable following sometimes keeps its own, especially after a pronoun : as, *ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσί*.

Ti inclining its accent does not always receive one from the enclitic that follows : as, *οὗ τι μοι*.

Many enclitics coming together are often accented alternately : as, *οὐ γάρ πω τινά φημι*.

PROSODY.

The learner is expected to be acquainted with the meaning of the words, *foot*, *time*, *syllable*, and *scanning*, as they are explained in the Latin prosody.

It is only necessary to remind him that the vowels *ε*, *ο*, are *short*, and *η*, *ω*, together with all diphthongs, *long* by nature ; but that *α*, *ι*, *υ*, are *doubtful*.

The following figures occur in scanning Greek : Apostrophe, Synæresis, Diæresis, and Cæsure.

Apostrophe is the cutting off *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, *αι*, or *οι*, when a word follows beginning with a vowel or diphthong. But the Greeks constantly neglect this rule : as (Hom.),

ὦ γύναι, ἦ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος νημερτές εἶπες.

Not unfrequently, however, vowels and diphthongs are cut off before consonants : as,

Παρ' μέν οἱ ὥρια κεῖται, ὅσα δρυές ἄκρα φέρονται.

Sometimes the first vowel of the following word is cut off : as, *ὦ ἄγαθὲ, ὦ ἄναξ, ὦ ἄνθρωπε* ; for *ὦ ἄγαθὲ, ὦ ἄναξ, ὦ ἄνθρωπε*.

Synæresis is the contraction of two syllables into one : as, *χρυσέῳ ἀ|νά σκήπτρῳ. Πηληια|δέω Ἀ|χι|λῆος.*

Diæresis is the dividing of one syllable into two : as *παῖς* for *παῖς* ; *εὐφρων* for *εὐφρων*.

Cæsura is the lengthening of a short syllable at the end of a word after a perfect foot ; and this takes place from the first as far as the fifth foot : as,

οἱ δὲ μέγ|α ἰᾶ|χοντες ἐπέδραμον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν.

QUANTITY OF DOUBTFUL VOWELS.

The quantity of the doubtful vowels may be ascertained in ten ways : that is, from

Position	Derivation
Vowel before a Vowel	Composition
Accent	Increment
Contraction	Rule
Dialect	Authority.

Position.

A short vowel before two consonants, or a double consonant in the same or following word, is long by position : as,

Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τῶξον, ἰδὲ πτερόεντες οἰστοί ;

But a short final vowel before a double consonant or two simple ones, is not unfrequently considered short : as,

Οἷ τῆ Ζάκυνθον ἔχον ; ἡδὲ Σκάμανδρος.

Σ, however, is sometimes dropped : as,

Ὠρῆ ἐσπερίῃ κρώζει πολύφωνο[ς] κορώνῃ.

A short vowel before a mute and liquid is common : as,

Μέτρα δὲ τεῦχε θεοῖσι, τὸ γὰρ μέτρον ἐστὶν ἄριστον.

Also before *πτ*, *κτ*, *μν*, and sometimes even before a liquid only : as, *Πολλὰ λισσομένω.*

Vowel before a Vowel.

Long vowels and diphthongs may be shortened at the end of a word, if the following word begins with a vowel : as, *Ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ ἐν Ἀργεῖ.* And sometimes even in the same word : as, *ποιῶ.*

The doubtful vowels *α*, *ι*, *υ*, are commonly, though not always, *short* before another vowel.

A short vowel before a long one or a diphthong is considered short, unless it is made long by poetic license.

Accent.

The final vowel is short when the penultima is circumflexed : as, *μοῦσα*.

When a penultima long by nature has the acute, the doubtful final vowel is lengthened : as, *ῥα*.

When a masculine in *ος* pure, or *ρος*, has the accent on the antepenultima, its feminine is long in the ultima : as, *ἅγιος*, *ἅγια* ; *ἀμφοτέρως*, *ἀμφοτέρω*.

If the doubtful vowel has the acute on the penultima, the final syllable being short, it is short : as, *φύσις*.

Every circumflexed syllable is long by nature : as, *πῦρ*.

Contraction.

Every syllable made by contraction is necessarily long : as, *ἐβόαε*, *ἐβόα*.

Dialect.

The Attic *α* in the accusative of nouns in *εως* is long : as, *βασιλέα*.

The Doric *α* instead of *η* is long : as, *τομά* for *τομή*.

The Æolic *α* is short : as, *νύμφα* for *νύμφη*.

The Ionic *α* is short in the penultima of the perfects, and in the third persons plural of the passive voice : as, *γέγαα* for *γέγηκα* ; *τετύφαται* for *τετυμμένοι εισί*.

But the Ionic *α* that is inserted in verbs in *αω*, is made long if a long syllable comes before it : as, *τιμῶατο* for *τιμῶντο*. Also in the third person plural of verbs in *μι* : as, *τιθέασι* for *τιθεῖσι*.

Derivation.

Derivatives generally have the same quantity as their primitives : as, *νικάω*, *νίκη*, *νικητής*, *ι* being long.

Composition.

Compounds generally retain the quantity of their simples : as, *ἄτιμος* from *τιμή*.

Also *α*, privative, is short in composition : as, *ἄτιμος*, *ἄκλεής*. But when two short syllables follow, it is often made long : as, *ἄκαματος*.

The particles ζα, ἄρι, ἐρι, βρι, δυ, δυς, are short in composition : as, Κίλλαν τε ζᾱθήην.

Increment.

[*By the increment of nouns is meant that vowel which answers to the last vowel of the nominative case ; as a in Αἰνείαιο, and in Μουσάων, from Αἰνείας and Μοῦσα.*]

A.

The Æolic α of genitive cases is long: as, Αἰνείαιο for Αἰνείου; Μουσάων for Μουσῶν.

Α of the fifth declension is *short* in—

Neuters in α, αρ, ας: as, σῶμα σώματ^{ος}, νέκταρ νέκταρ^{ος}, κρέας κρέατ^{ος}.

Masculines and feminines in ας: as, ἡ Παλλὰς Παλλάδ^{ος}; ὁ μέλας μέλα^{νος}. Nouns in ψ: as, ἄραψ ἄραβ^{ος}. And very many in ξ: as, κόλαξ κόλα^{κος}.

Masculines and feminines in αρ and λς: as, ὁ μάκαρ μάκα^{ρος}; ἡ ἄλς ἄλό^ς. Except ψαρ ψα^{ρός}.

The genitive in ᾶνος is long, as the accent shows: as, τιτᾶν τιτᾶ^{νος}; but μέλα^{νος} from μέλας, and τάλα^{νος} from τάλας, are short.

The genitive in αος, from nouns in αυς, is short: as, ναῦς ναῶ^ς. Also the dative plural in nouns which suffer the figure *syncope*: as, ἀνδράσι, μητράσι, πατράσι.

I.

I is *short* in—

Neuters: as, τὸ μέλι μέλιτ^{ος}.

Masculine and feminine barytones in ιδος, ιως, and ιτος: as, ἡ ἔρις ἔριδ^{ος}, ὁ ὄφις ὄφι^{ος}, ἡ χάρις χάριτ^{ος}.

Feminine oxytones in ίδος: as, ἡ πατρίς πατριδ^{ος}.

I is *long* in—

Masculines and feminines which have two endings in the nominative case: as, ἄκτλιν and ἄκτις ἄκτι^{νος}; δελφλιν and δελφίς δελφι^{νος}.

Monosyllables: as, ὁ or ἡ θιν θινός; ἡ ριν ρινός; ἡ ἱς or ἱν ἱνός; ὁ λις λιός, *a lion*; λις λιτός, *fine linen*.

So ὄρνις ὄρνιθ^{ος}, and εὐκνήμιδες, in Homer. But Δις Διός, *Jupiter*, is short.

In nouns ending in ιξ or ιψ it is generally short: as, ἡ θριξ θριχός, ἡ χέρνιψ χέρνιβ^{ος}.

Υ.

Υ is *short* in

Monosyllables in υς : as, ὁ μῦς μῦός.

Neuters in υ : as, τὸ γόνυ γόνῡς.

Paroxytone, oxytone, and circumflexed nouns in υρ and υς : as, ὁ & ἡ μάρτυρ μάρτῡρος ; ὁ νέκυς νέκῡς.

Those which end in υν and υς are made long : as, Φόρκυν & Φόρκυς Φόρκῡνος.

Nouns ending in ξ or ψ, commonly have a short increment : as, ὄνυξ, ὄνῡχος ; χάλυψ χάλῡβος.

Except, however, γρῡψ γρῡπός, γῡψ γῡπός.

QUANTITY OF THE BARYTONE AND CONTRACTED VERBS.

An unchangeable vowel will have the same quantity in the present and imperfect, throughout all the voices, moods, and participles : as, κρῖνω, ἔκρῖνον, κρῖνομαι, ἐκρῖνόμην, κρῖνων, κρῖνόμενος, the syllable κρι being everywhere long.

Verbs in ὕνω, ὕρω, ὕχω, make long the penultima in the present and imperfect : as, μολῡνω, ἐμόλῡνον, &c.

Verbs in ἄνω shorten their penultima : as, αὐξᾶνω, except ἰκᾶνω and κίχᾶνω.

Verbs in ἰω and ὕω have their penultima, in general, common : as, ἰσχῡω and ἰσχῡω : in ἰβω, ἰθω, long ; as, τριβω, βριθω.

[The quantity of the futures and aorists has been sufficiently shown in the formation of the tenses.]

The first aorist of the fourth conjugation has α, ι, υ short in the penultima when they are short in the first future.

The same is true also of verbs in ἄω, unless ρ or a vowel precede α, for then α is common.

Moreover, if the doubtful vowel be short in the future or first aorist, it is short likewise in the perfects active and passive, and in the first aorist and future passive in all moods : as, γελαῶ, γελαῶσω, γεγέλακα, &c.

The third person plural of the perfect in ασι is always long ; as, κῆρες δὲ παρεστήκασι μέλαιναι.

The feminine participle of the first aorist in ᾶσα is long..

QUANTITY OF VERBS IN *μι*.

The *proper* reduplication of verbs in *μι* is *short*, unless made long by position ; but the *improper* is *common*.

The first conjugation everywhere has a short in the penultima, except in the subjunctive mood, or when it comes before *σα* or *σι*.

Υ of the fourth conjugation is long in the indicative mood, singular number, of the active voice.

But in the dual and plural, active, except in the third person plural ; and in the whole of the passive and middle voices, it is made short.

In polysyllables it is made short, in the imperative singular ; but in dissyllables it is made long : as, κλῦθί μεν Ἀργυρότοξε.

RULE.

A doubtful vowel before another, whether long or short, is not necessarily short, as in Latin.

A.

A in the superlative is always *short* : as, σοφώτατος.

Nouns in *ια* have their penultima common, but oftener short : as, σοφία, Μαρία.

Except ἀεργία, αἰκία, ἀνία, καλῖα, κονία, ὀρμία, and στία, which are oftener long.

I.

I is *short* in

Diminutives in *ιον* : as, κοράσιον.

Comparatives of the neuter gender : as, ἥδιον.

Many nouns in *ιος* : as, βίος, ἄξιος.

Possessive and material adjectives in *ινος* : as, ἀνθρώπινος, λίθινος.

In those also generally which signify time : as, εἰαρινός, θερινός.

Υ.

Υ is made *long* in pronouns : as, ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμᾶς.

But in polysyllables in ὕνη and ὕτης, υ is *short* : as, γηθοσῦνη, βραδῦτης, γλυκῦτης.

AUTHORITY.

The last and surest method of determining the quantity of syllables, is the authority of the poets, and to that source therefore the student must, before all, attentively apply.

QUANTITY OF FINAL SYLLABLES.

A.

Words ending in *a* are *short*: as, *τράπεζᾱ*; also, *μαῖᾱ*, a *midwife*; *μοῖρᾱ*, *τέτυφᾱ*, *τύψασᾱ*, *ἵνᾱ*.

The following are *long*:

Nouns in *αα*, *εα*, and *δα*: as, *Ἀθηνᾶᾱ*; *θείᾱ*, a *sight*; *βασιλινδᾱ*.

Polysyllables in *αια*: as, *σεληναῖᾱ*.

Nouns in *εια*: as, *χρεῖᾱ*, *ἐγχειῖᾱ*. Except those which come from adjectives in *ης*: as, *ἀλήθειᾱ* from *ἀληθής*; also, *ἡ ἱερείᾱ*, and some others.

Substantives in *ια*, and feminines from adjectives in *ος*: as, *σοφίᾱ*; *ἰᾱ*, an *outcry*; *ὁμοίᾱ*. Except verbals in *τρια*: as, *ψάλτρια*; also *διᾱ*, *divine*; *πότνια*; *ἰᾱ*, *one*; and also *μῖᾱ*.

Nouns in *ρα*, not preceded by a diphthong: as, *χαρᾱ*, *joy*. Except *γέφυρᾱ*, and a few others.

The Doric *a* in the genitive: as, *τοῦ Αἰνεῖᾱ*, for *Αἰνείου*; and wherever it is put for *η*.

The vocative of nouns in *ας*, of the first declension: as, *ᾠ Αἰνεῖᾱ*.

The poetic vocatives: as, *ὦ Πολυδάμᾱ*.

Duals in *a*: as, *τὼ κριτᾱ*, *τὰ μούσᾱ*.

AN.

Words ending in *αν* are *short*: as, *τράπεζᾱν*, *μέλᾱν*, *ἔτυψᾱν*.

The following are made *long*:

Masculines in *αν*: as, *τιτᾱν*. So also *πᾱν*, except in its compounds: as, *πρόπᾱν*.

Also, adverbs: as, *πέρᾱν*: but *δρᾱν* is *short*.

Also *αν* of the first declension: as, *Αἰνεῖᾱν*: and of the second also, if it has an acute on the penultima: as, *φιλίᾱν*.

AP.

Words ending in *αρ* are *short*: as, *νέκτᾱρ*, *ὄνᾱρ*, *αὐτᾱρ*, *ἄφᾱρ*. Except monosyllables: as, *κᾱρ*, the *head*, *ψᾱρ*.

ΑΣ.

Words ending in *ας* are *long*: as, *Αἰνεῖᾱς*, *τὰς μούσᾱς*, *Αῖᾱς*, *τύψᾱς*.

The following are *short*:

Nouns increasing, which do not form the genitive in *αντος*: as, *λαμπᾱς*, *μέγᾱς*, *σέλᾱς*.

The accusative cases plural of the fifth declension of simple nouns : as, *τιτᾶνᾶς* : also, *ἡμέᾶς*, *ὕμέᾶς*, *σφέᾶς*.

Also, the second person singular of the first aorist and perfect active : as, *ἔτυψᾶς*, *τέτυφᾶς*.

Also adverbs : as, *ἀτρέμας*, *ἐκάς*.

I.

Words ending in *ι* are *short* : as, *μέλι*, *τύπτουσι*, *τίθημι*, *ὅτι*, *βίηφι* for *βίᾳ*.

The following are *long* :

Adverbs and pronouns increased by the figure *paragoge* : as, *σύντοσι*.

Also the Attic *ι* instead of *ε* or *α* : as, *ὁδι* for *ὁδὲ*, *ταυτι* for *ταῦτα*.

Also, *κρί*, *barley* ; and the names of letters : as, *ξι*, *πι*.

IN.

Words ending in *ιν* are *short* : as, *ἔριν*, *μιν*, and *νιν*, *τῖν* and *τεῖν*, *πάλιν*, but *πρὶν* is common.

Also syllables, to which *ν* is added, are *short* : as, *τύπτουσιν*, *ἔστιν*.

But substantives with two endings are *long* : as, *ῥῖν*, *ἄκτιν*, *δελφῖν*.

ΙΣ.

Words ending in *ις* are *short* : as, *πόλις*, *ἔρις* *ἔριδος*, *τυραννῖς* *τυραννίδος* ; *δῖς*, *τρίς*, with adverbs of this kind.

But those are long which increase long : such as *ῥῖς*, *δελφῖς*, *ὄρνις*, *κνημῖς*, *σφραγῖς*, and *κλειῖς*.

Also monosyllables, except *τις*, *indefinite*.

Υ.

Words ending in *υ* are *short* : as, *σῦ*, *δάκρυ*, *γλυκῦ*.

But the adverbs *ῦ* and *γρυ* are *long* ; and the names of letters : as, *μῦ*, *νῦ*.

Also the third person singular in the imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *μι* : as, *ἔδῦ*, *ἔφῦ*.

ΥΝ.

Words ending in *υν* are *short* : as, *βραδύν*, *πολύν*, *σύν*.

The following are *long* :

Nominatives in *υν*, *υνος* ; as, *μόσσυν* : and those whose nominative in *υς* is long ; as, *ἰλῦς* *ἰλύν*.

Also the first person of verbs in μ i : as, ἐζεύγνυν, ἔδυν.
Also circumflexed words : as, μῦν and νῦν.

ΥΡ.

Words ending in $\upsilon\rho$ are *long* : as, ψίθυρ, a *whisper* ; τὸ πῦρ, which, however, is short in the oblique cases.

ΥΣ.

Words ending in $\upsilon\varsigma$ are *short* : as, κόρυς, βαθῦς, βαρῦς.

But oxytones which are declined in $\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\varsigma$ are *long* : as, ἰλῦς, ὀφρῦς.

Also these barytones, κῶμῦς, ἄρκῦς, ἄχλῦς, and monosyllables : as, μῦς.

Also participles in $\upsilon\varsigma$; as, ζευγνῦς.

POETIC LICENCE.

The foregoing rules concerning the quantity of syllables are most worthy of a close attention. But notwithstanding, the licence of the Greek poets is infinite ; who, whether compelled by the metre, or studying variety and elegance of numbers, sometimes shorten the long vowels, lengthen the short, or make the doubtful both long and short in the same line : as,

Ἄρες, Ἀρες, βροτολοιγέ, μαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλήτα.

DIALECTS.

As the observations in the Latin edition of this Grammar were very scanty, the following have been introduced from other Grammars.

The Pelasgi, a wandering people, are said to have been the first inhabitants of Greece. Their language was improved by Cadmus, who increased the number of letters, and introduced the Phœnician characters.

When the descendants of Hellen, who spread their incursions from Thessaly, had made themselves masters of the country, their language, which differed from the Pelasgic

chiefly in its inflexions, became, after the Trojan war, the common language of Greece, under the name of Hellenic.

It is probable that the only difference which originally existed, was between the inhabitants of the sea-coast, and those of the inland part of the country. The former, inhabiting Attica, and Hellas or Achaia (then called Ionia), spoke what is called the Old Attic and the Ionic, anciently the same language.

The people of the interior parts of Greece used a rough and broad language, known by the name of the Old Doric.

The Æolians, a branch of the original people, who settled in Boeotia and Peloponnesus, spoke a dialect very similar to the Doric, although in general distinguished from it by grammarians.

In the progress of commerce and civilization, these dialects were softened and improved. The Doric was mellowed into the language used by Theocritus.

The Ionians, having made incursions into Asia Minor, and settled on a part of the coast which received from them the name of Ionia, softened their language, through intercourse with their Asiatic neighbours, into the sweetness and sonorous grandeur of Herodotus.

The Attic, having passed, like the other dialects, through many gradations, one of which was marked by the name of the Middle, was refined into what was called the New Attic, and became so polished and elegant, that it was adopted by men of letters and eloquence in every part of Greece.

Thus the Attic, Ionic, Doric, and Æolic, are the four principal dialects of ancient Greece; but the separate interests and pursuits of different independent states produced a greater variety; and it is probable that every state had some peculiarities.

These dialects are distinguished from the common language, the κοινή διάλεκτος, called also Hellenism, consisting of those words and inflexions which were common to every part of Greece.

The Epic, or oldest poetic dialect, generally adopts the most ancient forms, and consequently the most remote from the common dialect.

Another important dialect of the Greek was the Latin language.

Writers in the Old Attic; Æschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, Thucydides.

Writers in the Middle Attic ; Aristophanes, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon.

Writers in the New Attic ; Isocrates, Aristotle, Æschines, Demosthenes, Menander.

Writers in the Ionic ; Pythagoras, Anacreon, Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian.

Writers in the Old Doric ; Epicharmus, Sophron, and the writers of the original Songs to Bacchus.

Writers in the New Doric ; Stesichorus, Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Callimachus, Archimedes.

Writers in the Æolic ; Alcæus, Sappho.

Writers in the Epic, or oldest poetic dialect ; Homer, Hesiod, the Author of the Orphica, Musæus, Apollonius Rhodius, &c.

I. *The Attic Dialect.*

The Attic Dialect abounds in contractions. Its favourite letter is ω , which is frequently used for o . The Old Attic used short and simple forms ; the New softened, and in some cases lengthened, the word.

The Attics frequently change—

α into ϵ : as, λαός into λεώς.

η : as, ζῆ into ζῆ.

o : as, ἀσταφίς into ὀσταφίς.

ω : as, κράζω into κρώζω.

ϵ into α : as, βδέλλω into βδάλλω.

η : as, ἐδυνάμην into ἡδυνάμην.

ι : as, ὅδε into ὀδί.

o : as, λέλεχα into λέλοχα.

$\alpha\iota$: as, δὲ into δαί.

η into α : as, ἀνάβηθι into ἀνάβαθι.

ϵ : as, νηός into νεώς.

$\epsilon\alpha$: as, ἦλωκα into ἑάλωκα.

o into ι : as, δεῦρο into δευρί.

ω : as, δύο into δύνω ; πόλεος into πόλεως.

$\epsilon\iota$ into η : as, βασιλεῖς into βασιλῆς ; εἶθα into ἦθα.

$\eta\iota$: as, κλειδα into κληίδα.

$\epsilon\upsilon$ into $\eta\upsilon$: as, εὐχόμεν into ηὐχόμεν.

η into $\epsilon\iota$: as, βούλη into βούλει ; ὄψη into ὄψει.

$o\iota$ into $\epsilon\iota$: as, δυοῖν into δυεῖν.

φ : as, κλοιός into κλωός ; πολέοιν into πόλεφν.

γ into β : as, γλήχων into βλήχων.

- δ into σ : as, ὁδμή into ὁσμή.
 ζ into δ : as, κνίζα into κνίδη.
 ττ : as, συρίζειν into συρίττειν.
 θ into σ : as, κλαυθμός into κλαυσμός.
 φ : as, θλαῖν into φλαῖν.
 κ into γ : as, κναφεύς into γναφεύς.
 λ into γ : as, μόλις into μόγισ.
 ν : as, λίτρον into νίτρον.
 ρ : as, κλίβανος into κρίβανος.
 μ into σ : as, πέφαμμαι into πέφασμαι.
 ν into λ : as, πνεύμων into πλεύμων.
 π into φ : as, ἀσπάραγος into ἀσφάραγος.
 σ into δ : as, πέφρασμαι into πέφραδμαι.
 ρ : as, θαρσεῖν into θάρρεῖν.
 τ : as, γλῶσσα into γλῶττα.
 ξ : as, σὺν into ξύν.
 τ into θ : as, κολοκύντη into κολοκύνθη.
 χ into ξ : as, πένταχα into πένταξα.

II. *The Ionic Dialect.*

The Ionic Dialect shuns and resolves contractions, and is characterized by the concourse of vowels, the prevalent use of η instead of α and ε, and the preference of smooth to aspirated sounds.

The Ionians frequently change—

- α into ε : as, τέσσαρες into τέσσερες ; γελάω into γελέω.
 η : as, σοφία into σοφίη.
 ω : as, χρεία into χρεῖω.
 ε into α short : as, τέμνω into τάμνω.
 η : as, βασιλεῖ into βασιλῆι.
 ι : as, ἐστία into ἰστίη.
 ει : as, ἔνεκα into εἵνεκα.
 η into α short : as, μεμηκυῖα into μεμᾶκυῖα.
 ε : as, ξηρὸν into ξερόν.
 ω : as, ἀρηγὸς into ἀρωγός.
 ι into ε : as, πόλιος into πόλειος.
 η : as, ψιμύθιον into ψημύθιον.
 ο into ου : as, ὄνομα into οὔνομα.
 ω : as, δεῦρο into δέυρω.
 ω into ο : as, ζωὴ into ζοή.
 αο : as, σῶφρων into σαόφρων.
 ω, contracted, into ευ : as, ἡγάπων into ἡγάπενν.

- αι into η : as, μούσαις into μούσης.
 αυ into ην : as, ναῦν into νηῦν.
 ωῦ : as, αὐτός into ὠυτός.
 ει into εα : as, πονεῖσθαι into πονέασθαι.
 ευ : as, πλεῖν into πλεῦν.
 η : as, κείρες into κῆρες.
 ηῖ : as, Πηλείδης into Πηληϊδης.
 εο into ευ : as, πλέονας into πλεῦνας.
 ευ into ηῦ : as, εὔκομος into ἡύκομος.
 ω : as, ἐκπλεύσας into ἐκπλώσας.
 ου into εο, εω : as, ἐμοῦ into ἐμέο ; τοῦ into τέω.
 ευ : as, ποιοῦσι into ποιεῦσι.
 οιο : as, λόγου into λόγοιο.
 ψ into ωι : as, τῷ into τῶι.
 γ into ζ : as, ὀλίγον into ὀλίζον.
 ι : as, ἐνέγκω into ἐνείκω.
 κ into χ : as, ἀκάνθινον into ἀχάνθινον.
 π into κ : as, ποῦ into κοῦ ; πῶς into κῶς.
 τ into θ : as, βάτραχος into θάτραχος.
 φ into π : as, ἀφαιροῦμαι into ἀπαιροῦμαι.
 χ into κ : as, δέχομαι into δέκομαι.
 σσ into ξ : as, δισσός into διξός.

III. *The Doric Dialect.*

The Doric Dialect is marked by a broad pronunciation, and its favourite letter is α.

The Dorians frequently change—

- α into ε : as, παῖδα into παῖδε.
 η : as, σιγαῖν into σιγῆν, without ι subscr.
 υ : as, σὰρξ into σύρξ. (Æol.)
 ε into α short : as, τρέχω into τράχω.
 ι : as, θεός into θιός. (Bœot.)
 ω : as, τρέφω into τρώφω.
 η into ε : as, Ἄρης into Ἄρες. (Æol.)
 α long : as, φήμη into φᾶμα.
 ω : as, τῆς μελίσσης into τῶς μελίσσως.
 ο into α : as, εἴκοσι into εἵκατι.
 ου : as, τύψομαι into τυψοῦμαι.
 ω : as, ὄρος into ὠρος. (Ion. and Æol.)
 οι : as, πνοή into πνοιή.
 ω into α long : as, πρῶτος into πᾶτος.
 ευ : as, ἡγάπων into ἡγάπενν.
 αι into α : as, ἑταῖρος into ἕταρος.

and is followed by the Latin. It changes the aspirate into the soft breathing, and resolves diphthongs.

The Æolians frequently change—

- α into ε : as, κράτος into κρέτος.
 η : as, ἄηρ into ἥηρ.
 ο : as, ἄνω into ὄνω.
 υ : as, σᾶρξ into σύρξ. (Dor.)
 αι : as, τὰς into ταίς.
 αν : as, κλάω into κλαύνω.
- ε into α : as, ὅπισθεν into ὅπισθα. (Dor.)
 η : as, καλέω into καλήω.
- η into α short : as, πύλη into πύλᾱ.
 ε : as, Ἄρης into Ἄρες. (Dor.)
 αι : as, μιμνήσκω into μιμναίσκω.
 ει : as, Πηλεὺς into Πειλεεύς.
- ι into ε : as, τρίτος into τέρτος.
 η : as, ἀκτὶν into ἀκτήν. (Ion.)
- ο into α : as, εἴκοσι into εἵκατι. (Dor.)
 ε : as, πρὸς into πρές.
 υ : as, ὄνομα into ὄνυμα.
 ω : as, ὅμοιος into ὦμοιος.
 αι : as, ὑπὸ into ὑπαί.
- ω into α : as, γελῶν into γελᾶν.
 ο : as, ὦρα into ὄρα.
 υ : as, χελώνη into χελύνη.
- αι into α : as, ἀρχαῖος into ἄρχαος.
 αῖ : as, παῖς into παῖς.
- ει into η : as, ἐλθεῖν into ἐλθῆν.
 οι : as, ὄνειρος into ὄνοιρος.
- ευ into η : as, Ἀχιλλεὺς into Ἀχιλλῆς.
- οι into ο : as, ποίημα into πόημα.
- ον into αο : as, Αἰνείον into Αἰνεῖαο.
 ευ : as, ἀκούμενος into ἀκεύμενος.
 οι : as, τύπτουσα into τύπτουσα.
 ω : as, μοῦσα into μῶσα.
- β into δ : as, ὀβελὸς into ὀδελός. (Dor.)
 ζ : as, βέρεθρον into ζέρεθρον.
 μ : as, βάρβιτος into βάρμιτος.
- γ into ζ : as, ὀλίγον into ὀλίζον. (Ion.)
- δ into β : as, δέλεαρ into βέλεαρ.
 ζ : as, Δία into Ζία.
 θ : as, οὐδὲν into οὐθέν. (Dor.)

- ζ into δ : as, ζυγὸς into δυγός.
 θ into φ : as, θλίβω into φλίβω. (Att.)
 τ : as, καθῆκε into κατῆκε. (Ion.)
 λ into λλ : as, σελήνη into σελλάνα.
 μ into β : as, μέλλω into βέλλω.
 π : as, μετὰ into πετά.
 ν into μ : as, πέντε into πέμπε.
 ν into ς : as, φρονεῖν into φρόνεις.
 ξ into σκ : as, ξένος into σκένος.
 π into κ : as, ποῖος into κοῖος. (Ion.)
 μ : as, πατῶ into ματῶ.
 πτ into σσ : as, ἐμπίπτω into ἐμπίσσω.
 σ into δ, θ, τ : as, ὁσμὴ into ὀδμή; μηνισμός into μηνιθμός;
 εἴκοσι into εἵκατι. (Dor.)
 ν : as, τετυφῶς into τετύφων. (Dor.)
 ρ : as, μάρτυς into μάρτυρ.
 σσ into ζ : as, ὀρύσσω into ὀρύζω. (Dor.)
 τ into π : as, πέντε into πέμπε. (Ion.)
 φ into π : as, ἀμφὶ into ἀμπί. (Ion.)
 χ into φ : as, ἀνχὴν into ἀνφήν.

The Boeotians change—

- ε into ι : as, βασιλέος into βασιλῖος.
 η into ει : as, ἥρωες into εἴρωες.
 ζ into δδ : as, θερίζειν into θερίδδειν.

The Epic, or oldest Poetic Dialect,

generally adopts the most ancient forms, and consequently the most remote from the common dialect.

1. The poets admit the synæresis, but avoid the crasis.
2. They omit the article before abstract nouns.
3. In pronouns they use οὗ, οἷ, ἐ, for the same cases of αὐτός.
4. In verbs—
 1. They use the perfect middle more frequently than the perfect active.
 2. They form several verbs of a peculiar termination in θω, κω, ξω, ρω, σγω, σθω, σπω, σχω, ειω, εινω, ηω, οιαω, ουω, ωω : as, βεβρώθω, &c.
5. They use particles, chiefly peculiar to themselves : as, δηθὰ, ἥμος, μέσφα, νέρθε, ὄχα, κε, ῥα, &c.

Prepositive Article.

Singular.				Dual.		Plural.				
Masc.	N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
C. ὁ,	τοῦ,	τῷ,	τὸν,		τὸ,	τοῖν,	οἱ,	τῶν,	τοῖς,	τούς.
	τοῖο	I.			τοῖιν	I.	τοὶ	D.	τοῖσι	I.A.
	τῷ	} D.								τῶς
	τεῦ									τός
	τέω	P.								
Fem.	C. ἡ,	τῆς,	τῇ,	τὴν,	τὰ,	ταῖν,	αἱ	τῶν,	ταῖς,	τάς.
	ἃ	τᾶς,	τᾷ,	τᾶν			ταὶ	D.	τῆς	} I.A.
				D.				τάων	τῇσι	
									ταῖσι	
Neut.	C. τὸ,	ταῦ,	τῷ,	τὸ,	τὸ,	τοῖν,	τὰ,	τῶν,	τοῖς,	τά.
		τοῖο	I. A.			τοῖιν		τάων	τῇσι	I.A.
		τῷ	} D.							
		τεῦ								
		τέω	P.							

Subjunctive Article.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
N.	G.	D.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D. A.
Masc. C. ὁς,	οὗ,	ῥῷ,	ὦ,	οῖν,	οἱ,	ῶν,	οἷς, οὓς.
δ P.	ὅτου A.	ὅτῳ A.			ὁτέωσι I.		
	ὅτεν D.	ὅτεο P.					
	ὁτέω I.	τῷ I.D.					
	ὅττεο Æ.						
	τοῦ I.D.						
Fem. C. ἡ,	ῆς,	ῇ,	ἡ,	αῖν,	αἱ,	ῶν,	αῖς, αῖς.
	τῆς,	τῇ,					
ἡ,	τᾶς,	τᾷ,					
Neut. C. ὁ,	οὗ,	ῥῷ,	ὦ,	οῖν,	ἃ,	ῶν,	οἷς, ἃ.
		ὁ,					

DIALECTS OF THE SIMPLE AND CONTRACTED NOUNS.

First Declension of Simple Nouns.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A.	G. D.	V.	
C. ας, ης,	ου, ου,	ς, ς,	αν, ην,	α η	α,	αιν,	α	N. αι, G. ὦν, D. αις, A. ας, V. αι
ης, ας,	εω, α, αο Æ. ῶ from έω P.	ς, ς, ς,	ην I. αν D. εα I.					έων, ᾶν D. άων, ς, αις Æ. αισι P.

Second Declension.

C. α, η,	ης, ης, ας,	ς, ς, ας,	αν, ην, αν I. αν D.	α η	α, αιν,	α	αι, ῶν, αις, ας, αι
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Third Declension.

C. ος, ον,	ου, ου,	ς, ς,	ον, ον,	ε ον	ω, οιν,	ω	οι, α,	ων, οις, ους, αι, α
οιο I. ω D.				ω Æ.	οϊν P.			οισι I. A. ως D. Masc. οις Æ.

Second Declension.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A.	G. D.	V.	
C. ις, ι,	ιος, ι,	ϊι, ι,	ιν, ι,	ι	ιε, ι,	ιουν, ι,	ι	N. ιες, ια, V. ιες ια, ιι
	εος, ηος, εως,	ει I. ηι P. ει A.		εε I. η A.	εε, η,	ειουν, εων,	εε I. η A.	εας I. ιες I. εις } A. εις } A. η } η εα I. εα I.

Third Declension.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A.	G. D.	V.	
C. ενς, υς, υ,	εος, εος, εως,	ει, ει, ει	εα, υν, υ,	εν υ	εε, εε, ηε,	ειουν, ειουν, ηουν,	εε εε ηε	εις, εας, εα, ηας, ηας, ηας I.
	εως A. ηος } I. ειος } ιος B.				ηε, ηε, ηε	ηουν, ηουν, ηουν,	ηε ηε ηε	ηας, ηας, ηας, ηας, ηας I.

Fifth Declension.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	N. A.	G. D.	V.	
C. ὦ, ὦς,	όος, ῶς,	δι, δῖς,	όα, ῶα,	οῖ	ὦ, ῶς,	οῖν, δῖν,	ὦ	N. οἱ, D. οῖς, G. ῶν, V. οἶ.
ῶς Æ.			ῶν Æ.	ὦ A.				
			οῦν I.					
			ὦ A.					

Fourth Declension.

C.	ας	ατος	ατι	ας	ας	ατε	άτουιν	ατε	ατα	άτων	ασι	ατα	ατα.
Syncope	ας	αι			ας	αε	άουιν	αε	αα, εα,	άων	εσσι	αα, εα,	αα } I. εα }
Contraction	ως	φ			α	α	ῶν	α	α	ῶν		α	α A.

Adjectives receive their dialects according to their declensions.

DIALECTS OF PRONOUNS.

DATE

Singular.				Dual.		Plural.		
N.	G.	D.	A.	N.A.	G.D.	N.	G.	D.
C. ἐγὼ,	ἐμοῦ,	ἐμοί,	ἐμέ	νῶϊ,	νῶϊν	ἡμεῖς,	ἡμῶν,	ἡμῖν,
	μοῦ,	μοί,	μέ	νῶ,	νῶν			
A. ἔγωγε,	ἐμέοθεν,	ἐμοίγε						
	ἐμείοθεν							
	ἐμέθεν							
D. ἐγὼν,	ἐμεῦ,	ἐμῖν		ἄμμε		ἄμεις,	ἀμέων,	ἀμῖν,
ἐγώνη,	μεῦ,	ἐμοῖνε				ἄμμες		ἀμᾶς
ἔγωγα								
ἔγωνγα								
Æ. ἐγὼν,	ἐμεῦ			ἄμμε		ἄμεις,	ἄμμων,	ἄμμιν,
							ἄμμένων,	ἄμμι
							ἡμέων,	ἡμέας
I. ἐμέο								
ἐμοῖο								
P. ἐμέϊο								
B. ἰῶγα,	ἐμοῦς							
ἰώνγα,								

ΣΥ.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
N.	G.	D.	A.	N. A.	G. D.	N.	G. D. A.
C. σὺ,	σου,	σοί,	σέ	σφῶϊ, σφῶ,	σφῶϊν σφῶν	ὕμεις,	ὕμῶν, ὕμιν, ὕμᾱς
A. σύγε,	σέθεν			ὕμμε		ὕμμες, ὕμμε,	ὕμμιν, ὕμμι ὕμμας
D. τὺ, τύγα τύνη	τεῦ, τεῦς, τεοῖο	τοί, τεῖν,	τέ τὺ	ὕμμε		ὕμμες, ὕμέες,	ὕμμῶν, ὕμμέων, ὕμέων, ὕμμιν, ὕμμι ὕμμας ὕμέας
Æ. τούνη,	σεῦ			ὕμμε		ὕμμες, ὕμέες,	ὕμμῶν, ὕμμέων, ὕμέων, ὕμμιν, ὕμμι ὕμμας ὕμέας
I.	σεῖο σέο						
P.	σεῖο, σείοθεν,	τῖν τέιν				ὕμεις,	ὕμείων, ὕμιν.

ΟΥ^τ.

Singular.				Dual.		Plural.			
N.	G.	D.	A.	N. A.	G. D.	N.	G.	D.	A.
C.	οὗ,	οἷ,	ἐ	σφωέ, σφέ,	σφῶν σφίν	σφεῖς,	σφῶν,	σφίσι,	σφᾶς
D.	εὖ,		μῖν ¹ νῖν	σφῶε		σφέες,			σφέ
Æ.	εὔ								σφέες
I.	ἔο,	ἔοι,	ἐέ	σφεέ		σφέες, σφεῖες,	σφέων, σφείων,		σφέας σφεῖας
P.	εἴο ἔοθεν ἔθεν							σφῖ σφῖν	
Common,				ἄμους, ἄ, ὄν } D. τεός, ἄ, ὄν } ἐός, ἡ, ὄν P. ἀμέτερος, α, ὄν D. ἄμους, ἡ, ὄν Æ. ὑμούς, ἄ, ὄν } D. σφός, ἄ, ὄν }					

¹ Μῖν indeclinable signifies *him, her*, and sometimes *them*.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
1 Aor.	C. α,	ας, ε	ατον,	άτην	αμεν,	ατε, αν
	ασκον,	ασκες, ασκε I.P.			αμες D.	ασκον I. οσαν B.
Perf.	C. α,	ας, ε	ατον,	ατον	αμεν,	ατε, ασι
	αα, in some I.	αας, αε	άατον,	άατον	άαμεν,	άατε, άασι
Plup.	C. ειν,	εις, ει	ειτον,	είτην	αμες D.	αντι D. αν B.
	ην, εα,	η A.D. εε I.			ειμεν,	ειτε, εισαν
2 Fut.	C. ὦ,	εῖς, εῖ	εῖτον,	εῖτον	ειμες D.	εσαν A. I.
	έω,	έεις, έει	έετον,	έετον	οὔμεν,	οὔτε, οὔσι
					έομεν,	έετε, έουσι I.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Perf. }	C. ε,		ετον,	έτων	ετε,	έτωσαν
			ατον,	άτων	ατε,	όντων A. άτωσαν
1 Aor.	C. ον,					άντων A. έτωσαν
2 Aor.	C. ε,		ετον,	έτων	ετε,	όντων A.

		OPTATIVE.									
		Singular.		Dual.	Plural.						
Pres. 1 Fut. Perf. 2 Aor.	C.	οιμι,	οις,	οι	οιτον,	οίτην	οιμεν,	οίτε,	οιεν.		
							οιμες D.				
		αιμι,	αις,	αι	αιτον,	αίτην	αιμεν,	αιτε,	αιεν.		
		εια,	ειας,	ειε	είατον,	ειάτην	είαμεν,	είατε,	είαν	Æ. ¹	
1 Aor.	C.						αιμες D.				
							αιμεν,		αιεν.		
							είαμεν,		είαν		
							αιμες D.		Æ. ¹		
Of all Tenses,		SUBJUNCTIVE.									
	C.	ω,	ης,	η	ητον,	ητον	ωμεν,	ητε,	ωσι.		
							ωμες D.		ωντι D.		
		INFINITIVE.									
Pres. 1 Fut.	C.	ειν.	Perf.	C. είναι.							
							έμεν I.				
							έμεναι A.D.				
							έμμεναι P.				
1 Aor.	C.	αι	2 Aor.	C. εἶν.							
		2 Fut.									
							εν D.				
							έειν, έμεν I.				
					έμεναι D.						

¹ The Attics also use this form in the 2nd and 3rd persons singular, and the third person plural.

Participles.

Pres.	C. ων,	ουσα,	ον.	Perf.	C. ὡς,	ῶν ἈΕ.	ῶν,	ὡς.
		οῖσα D. εὔσα ἈΕ.					ῶσα, οὔσα, ὡς A. ὄν.	
1 Fut.	C. ων,	ουσα,	ον.	2 Aor.	C. ὡν,		οῖσα D. εὔσα ἈΕ.	
		οῖσα, D.					οὔσα,	οὖν.
1 Aor.	C. ας,	ασα,	αν.	2 Fut.	C. ὦν,		έουσα,	έον I.
	αις,	αισα,	αιν ἈΕ.		έων,			

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres.	C. <u>ομαι,</u>	Singular. η, εται	Dual. όμεθον, εσθον	Plural. όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
		ει I. ει A. ηαι P.		όμεσθα D.I. όμεθεν Æ.
mp.	C. <u>όμην,</u>	ου, ετο	όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην	όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.
		εο I. εν D. έσκου, έσκετο Æ. P. without augment.		έσκοντο Æ.P.

Perf.	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	C. μαι,	σαι, ται	μεθον,	θον, θον'	μεθα,	θε, { ται, vel μένοι εἰσί.
Plup.	C. μην,	σο, το	μεθον,	θον, θην	μεσθα D.	αται I.
Paul.p. F. 2 Fut.	C. ομαι	η, εται	όμεθον,	εσθον, εσθον	μεσθα D.	θε, { το, vel μένοι ἦσαν.
		ει I. ηαι P. θης,	όμεθον,	εσθον, εσθον	όμεθα D.	ατο I.
1 Aor.	C. θην,	θη	θητον,	θήτην	θημεν,	θητε, θησαν.
1 Fut.	C. θήσομαι,	θήσῃ, θήσεται	θησόμεθον,	θήσεσθον σθον	θησόμεθα,	θεν B. εσθε, σονται.
2 Aor.	C. ην,	σεαι I. ης, η	ητον,	ήτην	θησόμεσθα D. ημεν,	ητε, ησαν. εν B

IMPERATIVE.

Pres.	C. ου,	έσθω	εσθον,	έσθων	εσθε, έσθωσαν.
	εο, ου, D.				έσθων A.

The rest of the tenses do not vary.

OPTATIVE.

Pres. Paul. p. F. 1 & 2 Fut.	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	C. οίμην,	οιο, οιοτο	οίμεθον, οισθον,	οίσθην	οίμεθα, οισθε,	οιγτο.
1 & 2 Aor.	C. εἶην,	εἶης, εἶη	εἴητον, εἴητην		εἴημεν, εἴητε,	εἴησαν.
					εἵμεν, εἵτε,	εἵεν A.
					εἵμεσ D.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Pres.	C. ωμαι,	ῃ,	ῃται	ώμεθον,	ησθον,	ησθον	ώμεθα,	ῃσθε,	ωνται.
	ῃαι I.						ώμεσθα D.		
1 & 2 Aor.	C. ᾠ,	ῃς,	ῃ	ῃτον,		ῃτον	ᾠμεν,	ῃτε,	ᾠσι.
	έω,	έῃς,	έῃ	έῃτον,		έῃτον	έᾠμεν,	έῃτε,	έᾠσι I.
							ᾠμες D.		

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
1 Fut.	C. ομαι, η, εται	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.		
	οὔμαι, ἤ, εἴται D.		οὔμεσθα D.		
1 Aor.	C. άμην, ω, ατο	άμεθον, ασθον, άσθην	άμεθα, ασθε, αντο.		
	αο I. α D.		άμεσθα D.		
2 Aor.	C. όμην, ου, ετο	όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην	όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.		
			όμεσθα D.		
2 Fut.	C. οὔμαι, ἤ, εἴται	οόμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθον	οόμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται.		
	εὔμαι D. ἤαι I.				

IMPERATIVE.

1 Aor.	C. αι, άσθω	ασθον, άσθων	ασθε, άσθωσαν. άσθων A.
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PARTICIPLE.

2 Fut. C. τυπούμενος. But τυπεύμενος D. Æ.

The other moods have dialects common with the active and passive voices.
The same is to be understood of deponent verbs.

DIALECTS OF THE CONTRACTED VERBS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
1.	C. άω ω̄,	ῥς, ῥ̄	ᾱτον,	ᾱ̄τον	ῶμεν,	ῶσι.
	ω̄,	ῥς,	ῆτον,	ῆ̄τον	ῶμες,	ῶντι D.
	έω,	έεις,			όωμεν,	όωσι P.
	όω,	άῤς,				
2.	C. έω ω̄,	εις, εῑ	εἶτον,	εἶ̄τον	οὔμεν,	οὔσι.
					εὔμες,	εὔντι } D. οὔντι } εὔτι Ā.
3.	C. όω ω̄,	οἷς, οἴ̄	οὔτον,	οὔ̄τον	οὔμεν,	οὔσι.
					οὔμες,	οὔντι D.

Imperfect.

1.	C. ων,	ας, ης,	ᾱτην,	ά̄την	ῶμεν,	ᾱ̄τε,	ων.
	ασκον without augment I.	η	ῆτον,	ῆ̄την D.			
	αα P.						

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
2. C. οὐν,	εις,	ει	εἶτον,	εἴτην	οὐ̄μεν,	εἵτε, οὐν.
	εσκες,	εσκε I. P.	without augment.			εν D.
3. C. οὐν,	ους,	ου	οὔτον,	οὔτην	οὐ̄μεν,	οὔτε, οὐν.
	οσκες,	οσκε I. P.	without augment.			

IMPERATIVE.		
Present and Imperfect.		
1.	C. α,	άτω
	αα P.	
2.	C. ει,	είτω
3.	C. ου,	ούτω

OPTATIVE.		
Present and Imperfect.		
1.	C. ῶμι,	ῶ
	ώην,	ώη
2.	C. οἴμι,	οἴ
	οίην,	οίη
	ώην,	ώη &c. D.
3.	C. οἴμι,	οἴ
	οίην,	οίη
	ώην,	ώη &c. D.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
1. C.	ῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ	ᾗς, ᾗ, ᾗ	ᾗς, ᾗ, ᾗ	ᾗς, ᾗ, ᾗ	ᾗς, ᾗ, ᾗ
2. C.	ῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ	ᾗς, ᾗ, ᾗ	ᾗς, ᾗ, ᾗ	ᾗς, ᾗ, ᾗ	ᾗς, ᾗ, ᾗ
3. C.	ῶ, οῖς, οῖ	ᾗς, οῖς, οῖ	ᾗς, οῖς, οῖ	ᾗς, οῖς, οῖ	ᾗς, οῖς, οῖ

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1.		2.		3.	
C.	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς
	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς
	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς
	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς	ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς, ᾗς

In the passive and middle voices there are very few varieties of dialect. But the dialects of tenses not contracted must be sought in the barytone verbs.

DIALECTS OF THE VERBS IN μ IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
1. C.	$\eta\mu\iota$,	$\eta\varsigma$, $\eta\sigma\iota$	$\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$	$\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\alpha\tau\epsilon$, $\alpha\sigma\iota$.
		$\alpha\tau\iota$ D.				$\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$ D. $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$ I.
2. C.	$\eta\mu\iota$,	$\eta\varsigma$, $\eta\sigma\iota$	$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$.
		$\eta\tau\iota$	$\eta\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\eta\tau\omicron\nu$	$\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$ I.	$\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\iota$ D. $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$ I.
3. C.	$\omega\mu\iota$,	$\omega\varsigma$, $\omega\sigma\iota$	$\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\omicron\tau\omicron\nu$	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\omicron\tau\epsilon$, $\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$.
		$\omega\tau\iota$ D.				$\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\iota$ D. $\acute{\omicron}\alpha\sigma\iota$ I.
4. C.	$\upsilon\mu\iota$,	$\upsilon\varsigma$, $\upsilon\sigma\iota$	$\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$,	$\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\upsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\upsilon\sigma\iota$.
						$\acute{\upsilon}\nu\tau\iota$ D. $\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$ I.

Imperfect and 2nd Aorist.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
1. C.	ην,	ης, η	ατον,	άτην	αμεν,	ατε,
	ων,	ας,	ητον,	ήτην	ημεν,	ητε,
	ασκον,	ασκες,	without augment.			ασαν.
2. C.	ην,	ης, η	ετον,	έτην		ησαν.
	εα I.	εε I.			εμεν,	ετε,
	ουν,	εις,				εσαν.
	εσκον,	εσκες,	without augment.			εν B.
3. C.	ων,	ως, ω	οτον,	ότην	ομεν,	οτε,
	ουν,	ους,				οσαν.
	οσκον,	οσκες,	without augment.			ον B.
4. C.	υν,	υς, υ	υτον,	ύτην	υμεν,	υτε,
	υσκον, etc. I. without augment.					υσαν.

IMPERATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1.	C.	αθι,	άτω	ατον,	άτων	ατε,	άτωσαν.
		α A.					
		η Æ.					

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
	C.	ετι, έτω ει, είτω A. η Æ. ητι P.	ετον, έτων	ετε, έτωσαν.		
2.	C.	οθι, ότω ου A. οι D. ωθι P.	οτον, ότων	οτε, ότωσαν.		
3.						

OPTATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1.	C.	αιην, αιης, αιη ηην, ηης, ηη P.	αιητον, αιήτην	αιημεν, αιητε, αιησαν.
2.	C.	ειην, ειης, ειη	ειητον, ειήτην	ειημεν, ειητε, ειησαν.
3.	C.	οιην, οιης, οιη φην, φης, φη A. Æ.	οιητον, οιήτην	οιημεν, οιητε, οιησαν.
				οιμεν, οιτε, οιεν A.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.	
1.	C. ᾠ,	ᾠς, ᾠ	ᾠτον,	ᾠτον	ᾠμεν,	ᾠτε, ᾠσι.
	έω,	έης, έησι etc. I.				
2.	C. ᾠ,	ᾠς, ᾠ	ᾠτον,	ᾠτον	ᾠμεν,	ᾠτε, ᾠσι.
	έω,	έης, έησι etc. I.				
3.	C. ᾠ,	ᾠς, ᾠ	ᾠτον,	ᾠτον	ᾠμεν,	ᾠτε, ᾠσι.
	έω,	έης, έησι etc. I.				
	ᾠω,	ᾠης, ᾠη P.				

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1.	2.	3.	4.
C. ᾠναι.	έναι.	όναι.	ύναι.
ᾠμεναι D.	έμεναι D.	όμεναι A. D.	όμεναι A. D.
ᾠμεν I.	έμεν I.	όμεν I.	όμεν I.

2nd Aorist.

1.	2.	3.
C. ᾠναι.	έναι.	ούναι.
ᾠμεναι D.	έμεναι D.	όμεναι A. D.
ᾠμεν I.	έμεν I.	όμεν I.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
1. C. αμαι,	ασαι, αται	άμεθον,	ασθον, ασθον	άμεθα,	ασθε, ανται.
	η A. εαι I.				
2. C. εμαι,	εσαι, εται	έμεθον,	εσθον, εσθον	έμεθα,	εσθε, ενται. έαται I.
	η A. εαι I.				
3. C. ομαι, etc.	No dialects.				

Imperfect.

1. C. άμην,	ασο, ατο	άμεθον,	ασθον, άσθην	άμεθα,	ασθε, αντο.
	αο I. ω A.				
2. C. έμην,	εσο, ετο	έμεθον,	εσθον, έσθην	έμεθα,	εσθε, εντο.
	ήμην Æ. εο I. ευ D. ον A.				έατο I.
3. C. όμην,	οσο, οτο	όμεθον,	οσθον, όσθην	όμεθα,	οσθε, οντο.
	ον A.				

IMPERATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1.	Singular.		Dual.	Plural.
	C.	άσθω		
2.	ω A.			
	ας I.			
	C. εσο,	έσθω	εσθον, έσθων	εσθε, έσθωσαν.
3.	εο I.			
	ου A.			
	εν D.			
3.	C. οσο,	όσθω	οσθον, όσθων	όσθε, όσθωσαν.
	ου A.			
	οι D.			

OPTATIVE.

Present and Imperfect.

1.	C. αίμην,	αῖο,	αῖτο	αίμεθα, αῖσθε, αῖντο.
2.	C. είμην,	εῖο,	εῖτο	είμεθα, εἰσθε, εἴντο.
3.	C. οίμην,	οῖο,	οῖτο	οίμεθα, οῖσθε, οῖντο.
				οῖατο I.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

2nd Aorist.

1.	C. ἀμην,	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
		αςο,	ατο	ἀμεθον,	ἀσθον,	ἀμεθα,	ασθε, αντο.
2.	C. ἐμην,	αςο I. ω A.					
		εσο,	ετο	ἐμεθον,	εσθον,	ἐμεθα,	εσθε, εντο.
		εο I. ου A. εν D.					
3.	C. ὀμην,	οσο,	οτο	ὀμεθον,	οσθον,	ὀμεθα,	οσθε, οντο.
		ου A.					

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2nd Aorist.

2.	C. ἐσο,	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
		έσθω	έσθω	έσθον,	έσθων	έσθε,	έσθωσαν.
2.	C. ἐσο,	έο I. οῦ A. εῦ D.					
		έσθω	έσθω	έσθον,	έσθων	έσθε,	έσθωσαν.
		οῦ A.					
3.	C. ὀσο,	ὀσθω	ὀσθω	ὀσθον,	ὀσθων	ὀσθε,	ὀσθωσαν.
		οῦ A.					

IN the rest of the tenses, of whatever voice or mood, the variety of dialect is the same as in the barytone verbs.

The dialects of the anomalous verbs in *μι* are exhibited at the 94th page.

A few dialects are found in the endings of adverbs and conjunctions: namely, *βαβαιὰξ* for *βαβαί*, *δαί* for *δὲ*, *μόγισ* for *μόλις*, &c. A.

Ἀληθέως for *ἀληθῶς*, *ἐνθαῦτα* for *ἐνταῦθα*, *ῶν* for *οὖν*, &c.

Αἰ for *εἰ*, *αἰῆς* for *αἰεὶ*, *ἄλλοκα* for *ἄλλοτε*, *ἔμπροθεν* for *ἔμπροσθεν*, *ἐνδοῖ* for *ἐνδον*, *κάλας* for *καλῶς*, *μές* for *μέν*, *ῶκα* and *ῶκκα* for *ὅτε*, *ὅπιθεν* for *ὀπισθεν*, *πόκα* for *ποτέ*, &c. D.

Among the prepositions are found, *ἐνὶ* for *ἐν*, *ἐς* for *εἰς*, *ξὺν* for *σὺν*, A. *ποτὶ* for *πρὸς*, D.

Ἀμπὶ for *ἀμφὶ*, Æ. *ἀπαὶ*, *καταὶ*, *παραὶ*, *ὑπαὶ*, Æ. & P. for *ἀπὸ*, *κατὰ*, *παρὰ*, *ὑπό*; *παρ* for *παρὰ*, D.

OF THE ATTIC YEAR.

The Attics divided their year into twelve lunar months, which contained thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, the months of thirty days preceding those of twenty-nine. The months containing thirty days were termed *πλήρεις*,—the others *κοῖλοι*.

But as the lunar year, which they began with the first new moon after the summer solstice, was shorter than the solar by about eleven days,—when the twelfth month ended before the solstice, they added another month, and thus that year consisted of thirteen months.

The following are the names of the Attic months (mostly given from feasts), together with the Roman months, to which they chiefly answered:

<i>Ἑκατομβαιῶν</i> , <i>July</i> .	<i>Γαμηλιῶν</i> , <i>January</i> .
<i>Μεταγειτνιῶν</i> , <i>August</i> .	<i>Ἀνθεστηριῶν</i> , <i>February</i> .
<i>Βοηδρομιῶν</i> , <i>September</i> .	<i>Ἐλαφηβολιῶν</i> , <i>March</i> .
<i>Μαιμακτηριῶν</i> , <i>October</i> .	<i>Μουνυχιῶν</i> , <i>April</i> .
<i>Πυανεψιῶν</i> , <i>November</i> .	<i>Θαργηλιῶν</i> , <i>May</i> .
<i>Ποσειδεῶν</i> , <i>December</i> .	<i>Σκироφοριῶν</i> , <i>June</i> .

The Attics divided each month into three parts, or decades, of which the first was termed *μηνὸς ἱσταμένου*, or *ἀρχομένου*, of the commencing month;—the second, *μηνὸς μεσοῦντος*, or *ἐπὶ δεκάδι*, of the middle month;—the third, *μηνὸς φθίνοντος*, or *πανομένου*, or *λήγοντος*, or *ἐπὶ εἰκάδι*, of the ending month.

They distinguished the days by the ordinal numbers, taking the days in each part by themselves, and reckoning backwards in the last, thus :—

<i>Μηνὸς ἱσταμένου,</i>	<i>μεσοῦντος,</i>	<i>λήγοντος,</i>
1. <i>νουμηνία</i> ;	11. <i>πρώτη</i> ;	21. <i>δεκάτη</i> ;
2. <i>δευτέρα</i> ;	12. <i>δευτέρα</i> ;	22. <i>ἐννάτη</i> ;
3. <i>τρίτη</i> ;	13. <i>τρίτη</i> ;	23. <i>ὀγδόη</i> ;
4. <i>τετάρτη</i> , or <i>τέ- τράς</i> ;	14. <i>τετάρτη</i> ;	24. <i>ἐβδόμη</i> ;
5. <i>πέμπτη</i> , or <i>πεν- τάς, &c.</i>	15. <i>πέμπτη</i> ;	25. <i>ἕκτη</i> ;
6. <i>ἕκτη</i> ;	16. <i>ἕκτη</i> ;	26. <i>πέμπτη</i> ;
7. <i>ἐβδόμη</i> ;	17. <i>ἐβδόμη</i> ;	27. <i>τετάρτη</i> ;
8. <i>ὀγδόη</i> ;	18. <i>ὀγδόη</i> ;	28. <i>τρίτη</i> ;
9. <i>ἐννάτη</i> ;	19. <i>ἐννάτη</i> ;	29. <i>δευτέρα</i> ;
10. <i>δεκάτη</i> .	20. <i>εἰκάς, or εἰκο- στή.</i>	30. <i>ἔνη καὶ νέα, or τριάκας.</i>

Note.—If the month did not contain thirty days, whatever day or days were omitted, the last was yet termed the thirtieth.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS AND FIGURES.

1. *Prosthesis* adds a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word ; as, *έόντα* for *όντα*.

2. *Aphæresis* takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word ; as, *κεῖνος* for *έκεῖνος*.

3. *Epenthesis* inserts a letter or syllable in the middle of a word ; as, *πτόλις* for *πόλις*.

4. *Anadiplosis* is the doubling or repetition of the first syllable ; as, *ἀγήγεργα* for *ήγεργα*, *κεκάμωσι* for *κάμωσι*.

5. *Diplasiasmus* is the doubling of a consonant ; as, *ὄππως* for *ὀπως*, *μέσσος* for *μέσος*.

6. *Syncope* takes away a letter or syllable from the middle of a word ; as, *έταροις* for *έταίροις*.

7. *Paragoge* adds a letter or syllable to the end of a word ; as, εἶπεν for εἶπε.

8. *Apocope* cuts off a letter or syllable from the end of a word ; as, πολλάκι for πολλάκις, δῶ for δῶμα.

9. *Metathesis* transposes letters or syllables ; as, κραδία for καρδία, ἀπερείσιος for ἀπειρέσιος.

10. *Antithesis*, *Antistæchon*, or *Metabola*, puts one letter for another ; as, σοφίη for σοφία, πόρσω for πόρρω.

11. *Synæresis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters ; as, τείχει for τείχει.

12. *Crasis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, when one or both of the letters are changed ; as, νοῦς for νόος.

13. *Diæresis* divides one syllable into two ; as, πάϊς for παῖς, βέλεος for βέλους.

14. *Synalæphe* is an elision or contraction, that frequently takes place between two words, when the former ends, and the latter begins, with a vowel or diphthong ; as, τὰ μὰ for τὰ ἐμὰ, τοῦνομα for τὸ ὄνομα, θοιμάτιον for τὸ ἱμάτιον, κἀγὼ for καὶ ἐγώ.

15. *Tmesis* is the division of a compound word ; as, ἄκρα πόλις for ἀκρόπολις.

16. *Enallage* is when a substantive is used for an adjective, a positive for a comparative, an active for a passive verb, and the contrary, or one foot for another ; as, ὁ λόγος ὁ σὸς ἀλήθειά ἐστι for ἀληθινός.

17. *Metaplasmus* is a change of the termination in declension or conjugation ; as, κλαδὶ for κλάδῳ, αἶνημι for αἰνέω.

18. *Ellipsis* is when one or more words are omitted in a sentence ; as, τὰ τῶν φίλων, supply πράγματα ; ἡ μουσική, supply τέχνη.

19. *Periphrasis*, or *Circumlocution*, is when one word is expressed by several ; as, βίη Πριάμοιο for Πρίαμος.

20. *Pleonasmus* is when a word is redundant or superfluous ; as, ζόφος σκότους for σκότος, παίζεις ἔχων for παίζεις.

21. *Synthesis* is when the construction is regulated according to the sense, and not according to the rules of grammar ; as, τέκνον φίλε.

22. *Systole* shortens a syllable naturally long, or preserves short a syllable which ought to be long by position ; as, τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει. (*Theocr.*)

23. *Diastole*, or *Ectasis*, lengthens a short syllable; as, ᾠπαλὸς for ᾗπαλός.

24. *Synizesis*, or *Synecphonesis*, is when two syllables are pronounced as one; as, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος.

25. *Dialysis* is when a word at the end of a verse is divided, so that part is read at the commencement of the following line.

26. *Catalexis* is when a final syllable is wanting to make a perfect metre; as, μάρτυρες σοφώτατοι. (*Pind.*)

27. *Brachycatalexis* is when two final syllables, that is, a whole foot is wanting; as, Ζεῦ· τεαὶ γὰρ ὦραι. (*Pind.*)

28. *Hypercatalexis* is when there is a superfluous syllable; as, ἐν ἀμέρῃ φαεινὸν ἄστρον. (*Pind.*)

The last three figures are found in trochaics and iambics.

Δόξα μόνῳ τῷ Θεῷ.

I N D E X.

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